

INSURANCE

All Indian Companies
have done well in 1929

13

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

REGD. NO. 8. 1065

INSURANCE

The credit for this
belongs to our people.

14

VOL. XIX NO. 254-

BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1931

PRICE ONE ANNA.

ASTOUNDING SENSATION OF BRITISH ELECTION

Labour Party Practically Wiped Out

PREMIER "MAC"



Laughs at Socialism.

BIGGER NEW CABINET

Macdonald To See King To-day

LONDON, Oct. 28. The reconstruction of the Cabinet is most probable. Mr. Macdonald, after consultations with Mr. Baldwin, Sir Herbert Samuel, and other leaders, is expected to see the King to-morrow. The new Cabinet is likely to be more numerous than the present. The Special Committee of members of the Cabinet will be appointed to study specific problems.

There will be difficulty in seating the huge total of the Government members in the Commons. The Opposition is likely only to fill two benches.—Reuter.

"MAC" & CHURCHILL ELECTED.

Benn Defeated.

LONDON, Oct. 28. Mr. Macdonald has been elected.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn has been defeated.

Mr. Churchill has been elected.

"MAC" FLIES TO LONDON.

Mr. Macdonald left for London by air from Seaham, this morning. His departure from his constituency prior to the declaration of the poll is considered highly significant.—Reuter.

"MAC" GRATIFIED.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 28. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald interviewed by Reuter at Seaham said: "The result of the election is not only astonishing but astounding. There are two gratifying things: the one that Mr. Thomas has won so nobly and the other that Sir Herbert Samuel has beaten his Conservative opponent at Darwen. Nothing shows more clearly that the election is national Government election and not party election".—Reuter.

"MAC" AT DOWNING STREET.

Thanks The Country.

LONDON, Oct. 28. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald received enthusiastic reception when he arrived at Downing Street after an air journey from Seaham. "I am very grateful to the country for giving us such backing," he said.

SIMON AND L. GEORGE GET IN.

LONDON, Oct. 26. Sir John Simon, Mr. Lloyd George and Miss Megan Lloyd George, have been elected. Miss Susan Lawrence has been defeated.—Reuter.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE WINS.

Also Sir H. Samuel

LONDON, Oct. 27. Among the prominent results are: Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal leader, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, have won at Darwen and Chelsea respectively, while Miss Margaret Bondfield, J. R. Clynes, A. W. Alexander and Sir Oswald Mosley, Leader of New Party have all been defeated.—Reuter.

THOMAS IN HIGH GLEE.

The "Old Country" and Blacklegs

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, Oct. 28. "What an answer to my own Union," exclaimed Mr. J. H. Thomas, when elected for the eighth time for Derby. He was tumultuously cheered and carried in wagon. In the course of a speech he said that it was the hardest fight of his life, but it was worth it. "There are many blacklegs in Derby to-day. The result showed that the old country was standing foursquare and had no use for men who ran away from jobs".

Japan Decides To Have Armament Holiday for A Year

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28. Tokyo.—Japan has accepted the League plan for a year's armament holiday on condition that it does not affect the plans already authorised and that the neighbouring States, especially non-members of the League also agree.

HAMILTON BROTHERS' FLIGHT.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28. Vienna.—The Hamilton Brothers who were forced to land owing to dense fog at Tulln in Lower Austria last night, are continuing their flight to Australia to-day. Their machine has not been damaged.

A Forced Landing.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 27. Vienna.—Airmen Hamilton who are attempting a record flight to Australia were forced to land at Tulln in Lower Austria. Neither of them was injured. They will resume their flight to-morrow.

NO NEWS OF WHEREABOUTS OF AIR FORCE MEN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28. No news had been received by Air Ministry until eight this morning about Airforce men Gayford and Bett. They were last reported to be approaching Tulln last night. It is realised that their wireless might have failed.—Reuter.

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

Some anxiety is felt here regarding the whereabouts of the French Flagship "Vittorio François" and two submarines "Falcon" and "Joessel" which were expected at Karachi harbour on 17th October but have not yet arrived.—A.P.

TORIES COME OUT IN FLYING COLOURS

Slaughter Of Labour Candidates

"MAC" & THOMAS IN HIGH GLEE

"Deathblow to Socialism" and "Wiping out of the Labour Party from Parliament as an effective Opposition." These press comments effectively sum up the net result of the British election.

ROUT OF LABOUR PARTY.

The rout of the Labour candidates, both official and I. L. P., has been so astounding that with the exception of George Lansbury and Maxton no outstanding Labour candidates has been returned. The victims of election in the Labour ranks include such stalwarts as Arthur Henderson, Fenner Brockway, Wedgwood Benn, Tom Shaw, Ben Tillett, Benn Turner, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Pethick Lawrence, H. Lees-Smith, J. R. Clynes, Comrade "Sak" and Ernest Thurtle.

Ramsay Macdonald and J. H. Thomas have been returned on National Labour ticket and both these "rebels" from the Labour Party are in high glee. "What an answer to my own Union" exclaimed Thomas when he knew the result.

The Conservatives have come out in the election with flying colours. Not one of their prominent candidate has been defeated and the result of the urban constituencies so far. The Tory strength in the new Parliament will be 450.

NEW BIGGER CABINET.

Mr. Macdonald is meeting the King to-day (Thursday) and plans for the new Cabinet will be discussed. It is understood that the new Cabinet will be a bigger Cabinet.

The total rout of the Labour Party could be gauged by the fact that Opposition as it stands at present will hardly be able to muster more than 100 adherents in new Parliament.

Mahatma Gandhi was reluctant to express any opinion on the result of the election.

COMPLETE VICTORY FOR DIEHARDS

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Unprecedented rout of the Labourites and the enormous Majorities of the Government candidates continue. Both sides are amazed at the completeness of the victory and the overwhelming successes last night have been strengthened by the numerous Labour defeats to-day in rural and semi-rural areas the Conservatives are defeating not only Labourites but also the Liberals where they are standing and showing a decisive swing towards tariff.

The following is the State of Parties at 4-30 p. m. on Wednesday.

Conservatives	446
National Labour	12
Liberals	63
Opposition Labour	44
Independents	3
Conservatives had then gained 190 seats and Liberals 22.	

LONDON, October 28.

The state of parties at 5-15 p.m.

Conservative:	459
National Labour:	13
Liberals:—(Including Simonites)	24
Opposition Labour:	68
Independents:	42
Net Gains: Conservatives:	205
National Labour:	13
Liberals:	13
Losses: Labour:	231



Wedgwood Benn



Sir Samuel Hoare

How Knights Of Round Table View The Elections.

MAHATMA RELUCTANT TO EXPRESS OPINION.

LONDON, Oct. 28. Though following the sensations of the election with the utmost interest, the delegates to the Round Table Conference are rather reticent, owing to reluctance to express opinions on the British party politics.

This attitude was expressed by Mahatma Gandhi who, interviewed by Reuter, said that he was unable to express opinion on the election results as he had not attempted the study of British political situation.

Reuter was expressed that four members of the British delegation, including Mr. Benn, had fallen victims in the general Labour crash.

One prominent delegate expressed the view that there would be an advantage that the National Government was firmly installed, since the work of the Round Table Conference would now proceed without interruption.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

LABOUR PARTY WIPED OUT.

Tories Clear Majority.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28. Political circles are astounded by the unprecedented political landslide disclosed by the first day's results. Conservatives are overjoyed, while the Labourites are naturally most disappointed.

Last night's results are chiefly made of boroughs or urban constituencies and include a large number of industrial centres where Labour vote is normally strong and 300 odd results which will be declared to-day will cover county constituencies which are normally predominantly pro-Conservative. Conservatives anticipate an even more decisive victory in the second day's results.

If so, the Labour Party will be practically wiped out as effective Opposition in the Commons, and they may even find themselves with less than 100 supporters in the new Parliament. Conservatives require only another ninety seats to have a clear majority over all the other parties, and it seems that there is every prospect of Conservative strength in the new Parliament being over 400. Liberals and the National Government may find itself with a majority of over 400.

Complete Deathblow To Socialism

TORY PAPERS JUBILANT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28. National Government organs are jubilant over Election results which they describe as overwhelming victory and crushing repudiation of Socialism.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that nemesis of political folly and



Fenner Brockway

"UNCLE ARTHUR" DEFEATED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Arthur Henderson, Opposition Leader, was defeated at Burnley by Rear-Admiral Gordon Campbell. The following were the votes polled. Rear Admiral Gordon Campbell 35,126 votes, Henderson 26,917.

Eleven Liverpool divisions which were previously represented by six Conservatives and five Labourites have now returned ten Conservatives and one Labourite, respectively.—Reuter.

GEORGE LANSBURY WINS

George Lansbury won at Poplar Bow and Bromley P. W. Pethick-Lawrence (Labour) was defeated at Leicester west by P. H. Plinkering (Liberal). Sir Austen Chamberlain (Conservative) won at Birmingham.—Reuter.

FIRST DAY'S ELECTION RESULTS

The state of parties on the conclusion of the first day's results is as follows:

NATIONALISTS:—263 comprising Conservatives 222, National Labour four, Liberals 37 (of whom 14 are Simonites).

OPPOSITION:—Labour 23, Independents 2.

NET GAINS:—Conservatives 101 National Labour 4, Liberals 11.

Net losses:—Labour 111, Independents 5.

(Details of First Day's Result on page 12).

Working Committee And R. T. C.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

It is understood that the issue before the Round Table Conference are not before the Congress Working Committee, now sitting in Delhi.—A.P.

weakness has been swift and deadly.

The "News Chronicle" asserts that result is absolutely shattering blow to Labour. There has been nothing like this landslide since 1918.

The "Daily Mail" attributes victory to growing enthusiasm for tariffs and determination of British worker to deal deathblow to predatory Socialism.

The "Daily Express" declares that Socialist Party has been wiped out.

The "Daily Herald" says that Tories have swept country on abuse and misrepresentation.

"The Times" expresses opinion that country has delivered its judgment in no uncertain way upon men who ran away and their followers, dupes or instigators.—Reuter.

MORE LABOUR ROUT.

Amongst the prominent Labourites who have sustained defeat are: William Graham, ex-President, Board of Trade; Braggeman, Graham Pole and Kenworthy. Mesrut Comrad Shauka, Usmani unreturned scored 332 votes.

Agra's Ovation To Kamaladevi and Miss Somji

EXHORTATION TO WOMEN TO PLAY THEIR PART IN FREEDOM'S BATTLE

(From Our Correspondent)

AGRA, Oct. 28.

A warm reception was accorded to Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Safia Somji when they reached Agra Fort railway station on the 26th instant. All the prominent Congress workers, a large number of ladies and a huge crowd welcomed them amongst the cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai". Both of them addressed a well attended public meeting held in Motiganj the same day. They explained their mission and traced the Swadeshi history and exhorted the women to join and play their part in the national struggle. Ladies were present in large numbers. Great enthusiasm prevailed. They again addressed a ladies' public meeting of ladies yesterday and left for Delhi the same day.

ANOTHER "NATIONAL" VICTORY FOR ENGLAND

"Disarmament" Wins In Cambridgeshire

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

At Newmarket to-day Cambridgeshire Stakes (over a distance of one mile one furlong) resulted as follows:—

Disarmament 1
St. Oswald 2
Lord Bill 3

Cambridgeshire was another National victory for Britain, following last on election results, which were displayed on special boards on Newmarket Heath, three French horses, one Belgian and one American being nowhere. The race was won easily by Mr. Clayton's horse "Disarmament". Clayton thereby just missing winning one of the greatest individual doubles on Casarwitch and Cambridgeshire.

It will be recalled that Clayton's "Six Wheeler" which was the sixth to-day, finished second in Casarwitch, thus losing his owner 100,000 sterling for 100.

Manton's pride "Link Boy" which was favourite faded out halfway. The race looked good thing for either "St. Oswald" or "Lovelace" quartermile from home but their famous young jockey Novelt overhauled the leaders drew away and won.

"Bill Cat" was fourth and "Trinidad" last.

The winner's time was one minute 49 3/5 seconds. Twentyfour ran. Won by three lengths. Half length separated the second and third.

STARTING PRICES.

Following were starting prices: Eighteen to one against Disarmament. Hundred to six against St. Oswald. Hundred to nine against Lord Bill.

Following are alterations in list of runners with jockeys issued on 22nd October.

Slipper (Jolles) Lovelace (Keogh) Gay Lord (Morlan) Pothmane (Harry Beasley) Vamos (S. Wragge) Trinidad (Carrlake) Six Wheeler (Bainey) Poverals (A. Wragge) N. P. B. (Western) Tantine (Siro) Break o' Day (W. Rickaby) St. Oswald (Brennan) Omit Barstow and Links Tor.—Reuter's Special.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

For four weeks now 25 paise per line

Rupee One

For First sixteen words

One Rupee

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A 1st Class H. T. CABLE JOINTER. Knowledge of joints and Transmission lines essential. Apply Box No. 1221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

R 6108

WANTED—GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, MATHEMATICIANS, MECHANICS, ELECTRICIANS, MECHANICS, WIREMEN, Fitters in India and abroad. Apply enclosing stamps to GOODWIN & CO., DELHI.

R 6102

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS and AGENTS to represent all the Districts in the Bombay Presidency (except Sind and South Gujarat). Apply for terms to CHIEF ORGANISERS, THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, 9, Bakhshani Lane, Bombay. Co-operative organisations preferred.

6411

WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNG MEN to take Life Insurance business. Excellent chance to become successful insurance agent and to earn a decent living. Commission terms liberal. Plans attractive. Premium rates almost lowest in India. Applications invited by: ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER Life Insurance Bank Limited (Incorporated in Germany). Biggest Life Office on the European Continent. Head Office for India: Quab Road, Delhi, Post Box No. 117.

3343A

Houses & Flats To Let

NO LET—On Rhar Road, 14th Road, Pl. No. 400, ground floor of one storied building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining room combined, two bedrooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. L. Pooner at 1st Floor.

R 300

Educational

WANTED—TO KNOW THAT THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.

3314

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY, HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonials on request.

R5729

Books & Stamps.

CHOICE SELECTION—X'Mas Cards, Children's books, 1932. Annuals, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Hobbies, Handicrafts, Newspapers, Fashionpapers, Birthdaycards, Novels, Stationery. KING CO., Fort Bombay.

R6113

Matrimonial

WANTED—An educated HINDU LADY of any caste, age 20 to 25 to marry a young man of 24. Well established. Apply Box No. 1222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

R 6104

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A good secondhand SPINNING and WEAVING PLANT, complete with preparatory and finishing machines. At least 15,000 spindles and 200 looms. Please correspond with: Manager, MODEL INDUSTRIES, Dayabagh, Agra.

R 6072

WANTED—Secondhand BOILER LANCASHIRE or Marine Presser 125 to 160 without remarks. Write immediately to Box No. 1223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

R 6107

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 23. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retaining in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.

R 5870

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, legal and public notices are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch.
1st insertion	Rs. 7-8-8
2nd insertion	Rs. 6-8-8
3rd insertion	Rs. 4-8-8
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-8

Notwithstanding the above rates, if the advertiser is requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE SHIP NAME.

We, SHARIEF HASSUM & Co., the Managing Agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., of 24, Mangalore Street, Prere Road, Fort, Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of change of ownership we have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the ship "PADMA" of Bombay Official Number 144925 of gross tonnage 634 tons, register tonnage 298 tons heretofore owned by the Eastern Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., of Bombay for permission to change her name to "HASEMI" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the Eastern Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., of Bombay.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay this 29th day of October, 1931.

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.,
SHARIEF HASSUM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

3246

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF COIMBATORE

C. M. A. 93/30.

HIRJEE KALIDAS SAI Appellant.
Firm: CHANDULAL CHUNILAL, By Partners, CHUNILAL NATHABHAI, MOHANLAL JAGIWAN-DAS. Respondents.

It is hereby informed to the Respondents that the above appeal is posted for final hearing on 14-11-1931. An ex-carte decree will be obtained if the respondents fail to appear in person or by authorised pleader.

A. N. RAMA RAO,
M.A., B.L.,
Advocate for Appellant.

6105

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BAI BAHADUR MURKUD, Chaudhary has collected to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jenanagar Wadia Building, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and tax tenure cess water cor has been redeemed, situated off Caravan Road, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5/5 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land, admeasuring 11/00 square yards or thereabouts and known as Gunder Park and which is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Nos. A/64, 1012 and 1910 and New Survey Nos. 2/8135 and 12/2135 and Cadastral Survey No. 482 of Bhuleswar Division and bounded on the East by a piece of land belonging to the Vendor and agreed to be sold to Bangwandas Dhanjee, on the West by vacant land belonging to the Vendor, on the north by a 40 feet wide road constructed by the Vendor and on the South by a row of houses opening in Dukerwadi Street; and which premises are assessed under C Ward Nos. 2149(1), 2150, 2171(1) & 2168 and Street Nos. 326 to 384, 384B, 386, 1 to 15, 16, 17, 19 and 21.

Dated this 27th day of Oct., 1931.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3847

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVBALAK LAXMAN, Hindu, original Inhabitant of Kadvi Village, Raiberali District, residing at Miranda Wadi, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

SARJUPRASAD LAXMAN, Hindu Inhabitant of Kadvi Village, Raiberali District, a Cultivator in Kadvi Village, temporarily residing at Miranda Wadi, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay appointed to obtain Letters of Administration to the property and credits of the abovesaid deceased for the use and benefit of his minor son Khandanprasad and limited to the period of his minority by an order, dated the 18th day of September, 1931. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 16th day of October, 1931.

Messrs. SMITHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3842

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The New Electrifying Beauty of the Talking Screen
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
Supported by
CLIVE BROOK
in
"TARNISHED LADY"
A Paramount Super Picture.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co

AUCTIONEERS.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at 62, Meadows Street, Fort, of Teak and Blackwood Furniture, Chesterfield suit, Gramophone, Safe, Piano, Dining table, Chairs, Glassware, etc.

Auction Sale on (SUNDAY), 1st November at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Ladhakhoy Building, New Queen's Road, next to Hormasji Sarabji & Sons, Automobile Merchants, of Jacobean and Plain Dining Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Tilted Chesterfield suits, Drawing Room Cabinets, China cabinet, Roll top table, Carpets, Glassware, etc., etc. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT MAHABLESHWAR.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SIDNEY HOUSE," AT LODWICK POINT, MAHABLESHWAR, WITH FURNITURE, ETC., LYING THEREIN.

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy (insolvents), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1931, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvents in the property described below, together with the furniture, etc., lying therein.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land together with dwelling house thereon situated on the Mahabeshwar Hills, containing by admeasurement about 4 acres and 13 gunthas and described and particularly denoted as Revision Survey No. 45 in a certain map or plan of the said Mahabeshwar Hills, deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara and which said piece of land is bounded on the West by Revision Survey No. 209, on the West by public Road, a portion of Revision Survey No. 209, on the North by Revision Survey No. 2 and on the South by public Road.

PARTICULARS OF THE FURNITURE, ETC.

Dining Table, Chairs, Cushion Sofa, Side Board, Teak and Iron Beds, Book Case, Writing and Dressing Tables, Teapoy, Copper Utensils, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Yavre Maru	25th Oct.	1st Nov.
Borneo	9th Nov.	22nd "
Colebes	24th "	8th Dec.
Madras	28th "	11th "
Shunko	16th Dec.	24th "

For particulars apply to: OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
24 Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 23150, 19479, 19478, 19477.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
All Talking, All Thrilling Drama of the Air.
"THE SKY HAWK"
featuring
JOHN GARRICK and HELEN CHANDLER.
Tops all previous air Thrillers by 5,000 feet.

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
All the Delights of the 1001 Arabian Nights featured in
"KISMET"
featuring
OTIS SKINNER.
1001 Nights, 1001 Thrills, 1001 Delights.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND SPABBING.

Three Accused Released On Bail

Akbar Khan Gulam Khan, a compositor employed in a local press and two others were arrested by the Police Road, Bombay, on Tuesday evening. The first accused, it is alleged injured the proprietor of the hotel stabbing him with a pen-knife.

Sub-inspector D. S. placed the accused before Mr. D. N. D. Khanawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, and applied for their remand into police custody till November 4.

The Sub-Inspector stated that the all the three accused went to the hotel on Tuesday evening and took their meals. After meals the waiter demanded money, whereupon the second accused assaulted him with a stick. The proprietor of the hotel, who was sitting away, returned, when the waiter complained to him about the behaviour of the accused. The hotel keeper then remonstrated with the accused, when, it is alleged, all of them rushed him outside the hotel and the first accused whipped out a pen-knife and it is alleged stabbed the hotel keeper on the chest. He was injured and was removed to the hospital.

An application for bail was filed on behalf of the defence. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 50 and one surety each.

MAJOR CLERIC PREPARING FOR RETIREMENT.

Major C.J.E. Cleric, Senior Deputy Director General, Post and Telegraphs is going on leave towards the close of the month as preparatory to his retirement from service. His case is well worth citing as the classical example of a man who has risen from humble beginnings to eminence in life. A Marxist to himself he was quite lovable and living and all who had occasion to come in contact with him in and out side office will certainly miss him, and every one shall also miss the loss the presence of Mrs. Cleric who was a kind philosopher and guide to everyone in the department with whom she had to associate.

AL CAPONE GRANTED "WRIT SUPERSEDEAS"

Bail Application Refused.

SPECIAL CABLE. LONDON, Oct. 27. Chicago.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has granted al-Capone a "writ superseas" but has refused his application for bail pending the appeal.

Accidentally Shot Dead.

RANGCON, Oct. 28. Details as to how Lieutenant Waller was accidentally shot during the Crown forces' engagement with a rebel party in Promé show that one of Lieutenant Waller's Party fired at an escaped rebel, out the bullet passing through the rebel and killing him, struck Lieutenant Waller on the right leg.—A.P.

NEW YORK STERLING RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Fall Of 3.87 Points.

SPECIAL CABLE. LONDON, Oct. 27. New York.—The sterling rate of exchange fell to 3.87 as a result of heavy selling. Banking circles believe that selling was due to the British Government liquidating large accounts which are supposed to have been acquired by Government to strengthen its position before the opening of the rolls.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T London on—
Berlin 16.50
Amsterdam 9.59
Brussels 27.67
Madrid 43.67
Milan 19.22
Berne 93.37
Prague 132.50

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, Oct. 27. Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 104-12 Nov. Dec. buyers.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt. 104-12 Jan./April. paid and sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, Oct. 27. Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, 1b. Spot 2-13/16d. sellers.

PASSAGE BOOKED.

At last the Great Apostle of Truth has made up his mind. He is coming.

HE IS COMING

HARISCHANDRA

Will arrive
NEXT SATURDAY

and deliver his message of

TRUTH, COURAGE, SACRIFICE and ABOLITION of UNTOUCHABILITY

AT THE

KRISHNA CINEMA

Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

Please note—it is a KRISHNATONE ALL-TALKING, SINGING PICTURE

with the renowned singer

MASTER MAHOMED in the title role. DON'T MISS IT.

ANNOUNCEMENT

EXTRAORDINARY!

AT THE

SWADESHI

EXHIBITION

(MADHAVABAUG).

SJT. SENGUPTA

the Lion of Bengal gives

his parting message of SWADESHI before the

SAGAR

MOVIE-TONE'S MICROPHONE

HE ROARS

HE THUNDERS

AND

YET HE SMILES

NEXT SATURDAY

TIME:—5-30, 8, 10-30.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 3 P.M.

EXTRA SHOW.

Come and hear him with

Sri. MANILAL

KOTHARI

RINGING AND

RHYTHMETIC!

SANTA-CRUZ CHILDREN CIRCLES

CLES

MOST POPULAR GARBAS

are also included in this topical.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Along With

The Musical Comedy Drama:

ABUL HASAN

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers

Tons

Arrive

Leave

* Tokiwa Maru 6972 15 Oct. 31 Oct.

Sawa Maru 10700 ... @ 3 Nov.

* Tango Maru 6893 1 Nov. 17 Nov.

* Fushimi Maru 11010 ... 17 Nov.

* Gonos Maru 6755 12 Nov. 24 Nov.

* Tokushima Maru 697 13 " 30 "

* Hakozaki Maru 10500 ... @ 30 "

* Terukuni Maru 12000 ... @ 13 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers, 2 calls at Colombo, 2 from Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers

Tons

Leave

Arrive

Katori Maru 10000 12 Nov. 29 Nov.

Kashima Maru 10000 26 " 13 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers

The Great Film Ramp

The Artist's Time, Not the Money

(By A. A. Milnes.)

I find it impossible to resist the provocation of Sir Barry Jackson's article on Film Rights in the Spring number of "The Author." No "commercial manager" (as the critics humorously say in disbelievingly) can be expected to resist the temptation of a large profit. But Sir Barry, ever anxious to see the cinema towards the future of the theatre, such supreme confidence in the authority of Capital. The "cost to a playwright of preparing his work for the managers is negligible"—just a matter of writing time, an expenditure of "a few really his own affairs." But the manager's "risk is enormous." It may mean "the loss of a fortune, for he may have 'sunk thousands of pounds in the enterprise.'"

Now does Sir Barry really think that the loss of his money is of more importance than the loss of Mr. Bernard Shaw's time? Does he really hope in these days of wringing the hearts of Labour by robbing the woe of Capital; to win the pity of the Artist for the hard case of the Man of Business? All financiers, all capitalists, all merchants, all shopkeepers risk their money in the endeavour to get more; all artists, and nearly all professional men, risk instead their time, their training and their talents. And the fact remains that the bankruptcy of a business man does not, even so, excite more compassion than the starvation of a poet. Sir Barry Jackson seems to think that it should.

VALUES AND VALUES.

Now then to this film question. A manager, of course, can offer any terms he likes to an author, and an author can offer any terms he likes to a manager, and either can accept or refuse the terms of the other. Sir Barry is at perfect liberty to say that he will not put on Mr. Shaw's next play unless he is given half Mr. Shaw's film-rights; and he is at perfect liberty to say that he will not put it on unless he is given half Mr. Shaw's furniture. It is only when he offers a special justification for his claim of the film-rights rather than of the furniture that he must be resisted. His justification is that a play would have very little film-value if it were not first produced and that the producer, therefore, is entitled to half the rights. But a play would have very little play-value if it were not first typed. Is the typist entitled, then, to half the play-rights? Sir Barry will say that that is different, meaning thereby that it spoils his case. But in what other respect is it different? It is true, no doubt, that I could get a play accepted without the help of my particular typist; but I must have some typist. In the same way a dramatist must have some producer—but he needn't have Sir Barry Jackson. Sir Barry says that the film-value of a play which he has produced "would never have existed but for his preliminary spadework." It is quite ridiculous. It would have existed after anybody else's preliminary spadework.

"SPADE-WORK" MONEY. But life really becomes too difficult if one is always looking out for a pocket into which to put one's fingers under the plea of "preliminary spadework." Let us thank God that in this world we can all help each other. Mr. R. C. Sheriff is a prosperous and famous man; doubtless Mr. Maurice Browne could talk of preliminary spadework in this connection. But Mr. Browne is also a prosperous and famous man. May not Mr. Sheriff say as truly that Mr. Browne owes this to him? Who is going to have half of whose future profits? Do managers split up Sir Arthur Pinero's knighthood between them, or do dramatists split up Sir Gerald du Maurier's? Sir Barry seems to think that it is noble and heroic of him to risk his money on Shaw's play, and not noble and heroic of Shaw to risk his play with Sir Barry. But with the preliminary spadework of Shaw and other dramatists, would there have been a Sir Barry at all? If in addition to our other professions we all insist on being commission agents, life will, indeed, not be worth living.

I said just now that a manager was at liberty to make any terms he liked, and that these terms could as well include half the author's furniture as half his film-rights. It would be much better for the theatre if managers would be content with the furniture. It is not, as Sir Barry boldly says the result of authors to give away their film-rights which will drive theatrical managers out of business; it is the fact that they cannot so weakly and so often which is already killing the theatre. In America, where (thanks to the American Authors' League) it is

now taken for granted that the manager has 50 per cent. of the film-rights, the theatrical manager is rapidly being driven out by the Film Magnate, who takes the film and puts on plays, simply in order to have a cheap and constant supply of film-material. And though this may not happen here, something as damning to the theatre will happen if Sir Barry has his way. For if a manager gets into the habit of looking to the film-value of a play to bring him in a larger profit, or recoup him for his losses, is it not certain that in choosing plays for production he will consider very carefully their film-value, and that in the end he will decide that only plays with considerable film-value can safely be produced? Even if an occasional manager is found (probably among the "commercial managers") interested enough in the theatre to put on a play because it is a play, is it not certain that dramatists, to be on the safe side, will try to give their plays as strong a film-value as possible, feeling that only in this way can they expect production? Does Sir Barry think that that will be a good thing for the theatre?

AUTHORS' FILM-RIGHTS.

And now a word for Mr. St. John Ervine. I agree with all he says but this one thing: that an author cannot now obtain production in America unless he concedes half the film-rights. I have had thirteen plays produced in New York, and only twice have I given the manager any share in the film-rights. The plays in these two cases had been written some years previously, and had been raised, before the question of film-rights, by one of the plays had also been refused by most of the London managers, and the other, though produced in London, had been a failure. It only as a reward to my agent for his pertinacity, I felt that I could oppose no difficulties to these belated and surprising offers of production. But my normal practice is to say that I am offering a play to what I assume to be a Theatre Manager. The questions as to whether I want it made into a film, and whether I want it, if made into a film, made in America, and how I shall spend the money, are of academic interest only. The Manager's usual practice is to say that in that case he can't take the play, and I say "Right," and try to forget about it altogether—which is not really difficult, as one is then writing something else. A month later the Manager says that on second thoughts he will let me keep the film-rights if I give him half the amateur rights, and I say that if he doesn't like the play he should send it back to my agent. Later still he says that he doesn't really want the film or the amateur rights, but what he simply "must" have is the publishing rights. And so on and so on. In the end he realises that I am offering him a license to perform a play professionally in America for a number of years, and with any luck he signs the agreement.

Mr. Ervine says that Shaw's position is unique. It is. Mine is not. But though my position is by no means unique, I am inclined to fear that the fight which I put up against this imposition is a lonely one. I beg Mr. Ervine to support me, even if Mr. Drinkwater won't. I am certain that if he had stood out over the film-rights of "The First Mrs. Fraser," his management would have given way. But in order to stand out effectively, you have to be filled with such a fiery indignation against this "finger-in-the-ple" business that you would feel personally dishonoured if you gave way to it at the first encounter. Perhaps I am unique in feeling this indignation—"The Author Playwright and Composer."

(Continued from Column 7) she takes up. She well organises action with expression. "Next to Sulochana in action and perhaps a little inferior to her, Madhuri stands alone, her sphere of action being entirely different from the rest. She has those physical features that would attract the spectators. In whatever roll she took up, she showed the eminence in action and where pathos came she was it would appear but where love is concerned, her place as an actor is secure."

"Of Miss Ermeline, it can only be said, she is rather too manly for the oriental sentiment and as it comes to wa-like adventure she carries away her spectators with her. She appears very charming, lovely, agile, quick and young and is great in her own way." "About Miss Gohar, she is happy at acting other than love poses where she usually falls. Her person is the chief source of attraction and whatever part she takes up, she endeavours her utmost to rise to the occasion and as often as not she succeeds in satisfying the spectators with her action."



AN ENSLAVED ART.

The Doomed Dancers.

"Mendelssohn's Travels in Western India," by Prof. Commissariat, recently published by the Oxford University Press, describes the conditions of the art of the dance in 1838 observed by the German tourist. It was, apparently, a luxury enslaved to the whims of the court. He writes:—"Having danced near two hours, the governor would needs send into the city for another band of dancers, but the servants brought word that they were sick and could not come. This excuse being not taken, he sent out the same servants with express order to bring those women away by force; but they returned the second time with the same excuse, he ordered that they should be gagged upon that, they cast themselves at the governor's feet and acknowledged that it was indeed true that they were not sick, but they absolutely denied to come saying they knew well enough the governor would not pay them. He laughed at it, but immediately commanded out a party of his guard to bring them to him, and they were no sooner entered into the hall ere he ordered their heads to be struck off. They begged their lives with horrid cries and lamentations; but he would be obeyed and caused the execution to be done in the room before all the company, not one of the lords then present daring to make the least intercession for those wretches, who were eight in number." The governor, who thus, indicated his appreciation of the art was, of course, Azom Khan of Ahmedabad.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The Stage Festival.

The Fellowship School re-staged their festival on Saturday. The discriminate judgment with which the items on the programme were arranged and executed placed the School's art venture on a level hitherto all but unobtainable by the "popular" commercial stage as well as by the indifferent "amateur" and "Charity" shows. It was a stage festival. And, it achieved more and more effectively than could be, or has been achieved by abstract essays on theatre reform or on national reconstruction in education, art or culture.

Enter The Child

The children, students and staff of the Fellowship School have shown what one was led to believe was impossible. In music, the dance and the drama in costume, lighting and setting the standards of refined atmosphere found on the stage their long-awaited expression. The Fellowship School will, it is hoped, continue to work for the high art standards.

DANCE PIONEERS

German And Indian Women.

Visit America.

Mary Wigman will begin her second American tour at the end of November. Hanns Hastings will again be musical director. The tour, which will last five months will cover the United States from east to west, and also the larger cities in Canada. In addition to a new dance cycle, the program will include the "floating landscape" and "visions." Frau Hany Holm leaves the central Wigman school in Dresden to become director of the Wigman school in New York. Of the 85 students attending the summer course of the Dresden school this year, 23 were Americans. The 33 other foreigners included one Indian woman.

GERMAN SPA

Arranges International Concerts.

The traditional autumn and winter concerts in the Kurhaus of this largest spa in Germany begin this month and will continue until March. They will be conducted by Musical Director Schuricht, and soloists will include Louis Gravier, Bronislaw Huberman and Albert Fischer. The program of the concert—nine in all—will bring Haydn's "Creation," Bach's "Passion of St. Matthew," works from Wagner, Liszt, Beethoven, Bruckner, Tschalkowsky, Brahms and Hindemith, and three first performances. Paul Graener's "The Flute of Samson," Wagenaar's overture to "Taming of the Shrew," and Franz Schmidt's variations on a Hussar song.

GOETHE'S MEMORY

State Theatres Organise Celebrations

The program of special events in connection with the "Goethe Year" in Munich will include the founding on March 22, the 100th anniversary of the poet's death, of the "Goethe Institute for German Language Abroad." Its purpose is to assist foreign teachers and other friends of German culture abroad to learn or perfect their knowledge of German during their stay in Munich. The Bavarian state theatres will during 1932 produce Goethe's "Urgötz," "Egmont" and "Faust" (first part) in a new setting. The Residence Theatre will give "Iphigenie," "Stella," "Tasso," "The Fellow Sinners" and "Geschwister." The Schauspielhaus will produce "The Triumph of Sensitiveness," with music by Ernest Krenek.

SYMPHONIC CONCERTS IN AACHEN.

The municipal orchestra, conducted by P. Raabe, will give eight symphonic concerts during the present season of this more than a thousand years old city, noted also as a rheumatic curespot. The first, on October 8, brings the first performance of Felix Weingartner's new symphonic poem "Spring." The third, on November 19, brings Liszt's "Legend of St. Elizabeth" in commemoration of the 700th anniversary of the saint's death. Haydn's 200th birthday will be observed in January 28 with a performance of his "Seasons," and the last concert, on March 9, brings Bach's "Passion of St. Matthew." Night additional symphonic concerts will also be given at popular prices.

Indian Studio Notes.

Mr. Chandul Shah has been making an elaborate preparation for the production of his second talkie of extra-ordinary type named "Bati-Sita" from the sacred Ramayan, in which Miss Gohar (Senior) and Mr. Bhagwandas take the leading parts. This talkie is expected to show all the grandeur and pageantry of the Pauranic days, when Shri Ramchandra ruled. "Bharat-Khanda" (India) scenes will be shot for this purpose, it is said, at exact-spots mentioned in the Ramayan. This will be the first Indian talkie depicting the lives of Shri Ram and Sati Sita. Mr. Shah has already started shooting of his second talkie "Bati-Sita" and expected to be ready for release in November.

SAGAR TALKIES.

Mr. Chimanlal Desai has been making elaborate arrangements for the production of 3 more talkies "Veer-Abhimanyu," "Abdul-Hassan," and "Mirabai" with 3 sets of stars and eminent musicians, specially invited from Calcutta Lucknow and Delhi. The leading parts in the first one are taken by Mr. Jal Merchant and Miss Zubeida and in the second that is, "Abdul-Hassan" Miss Khatoon, Miss Shahzadi, Miss Sakhoon and Miss Gangoo with Messrs. Sankta, Hadi, and Bachoo take the leading parts.

"Abdul-Hassan" is produced by the Sagar Studios as a special talkie for distribution in India and the foreign countries. "Abdul-Hassan" is a favourite name among the theatre-going public of India, Europe and America.

At an enormous cost this "oriental" piece is depicted on the silver screen with special music by proficient songsters and songstresses, from all over India. And this talkie (Abdul-Hassan) will be released in Bombay at the Imperial Cinema from the 31st. Both these talkies are being directed by Mr. Profulla Ghosh. The third one "Sant-Mirabai" is being directed by Mr. Ramnik Desai is also under production.

SHARADHA FILM CO.—The "Damsel in Distress" with all the stars of "All For Love" is awaiting release. Now Mr. Dave has also started his first talkie "Sashie-Punhook," a popular drama full of stunts and thrilling incidents. He has engaged Prof. Doodhar's party to handle the musical part of the talkie. Scenes of "oriental" type are to be found in it. This is a perfect talkie, setting of which are made at an enormous cost is expected to be finished soon.

MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTIONS.—Two productions "Red-Lion" and "Ranunk Mahal" are having finishing touches. The latter depicts the history of Bahamani Kings, who had their capital at Bijapur and Badami. Messrs. Luhar and Mehta took great pains for shooting scenes at Bijapur and Badami in heavy rains and scorching suns and their outdoor work took more than 4 months. They have availed themselves of all the buildings, forts and palaces of the ancient time, noted for excellent architectural splendour and glory of India, at Bijapur and Badami.

NEW SAROJ TALKIES.—Now they have set the ball rolling for the production of full talkies. On behalf of their concern Mr. Bhawanani has already gone to Calcutta to make preliminary arrangements to produce talkies there with the up-to-date mechanical paraphernalia and efficient artists of repute Mr. N. B. Desai will be leaving Bombay very shortly with his special staff chosen to work in talkies.

He will handle three productions such as "Gulbakavali," "All-Baba," and "Shakuntala" featuring the beautiful Miss Najib, the renowned star of Punjab. Miss Zubeida, a prominent figure in several silent pictures, and Mr. Ashraf Khan, the well-known stage star and singer of Bombay who earned all India reputation for his excellent singing in the leading roles in the Dramas staged by the Lakshminarayan Natak Company.

These 3 talkies are with fine music and Dances and with its attractive settings and charming natural scenery of Bengal. All of them will be released at Wellington and West-end.

PRABHAT TALKIES.—Mr. Shantaram has already commenced the production of his first talkie "King of Ajothya" featuring several reputed Indian stars proficient in singing. He has also engaged Musicians from Karnataka, Delhi, Poona and Lucknow. Mrs. Khote who took part in Mr. Bhawanani's picture "trapped" is also one of the leading stars.

Mr. Shantaram is producing this talkie of peculiar size, with a combination of music to the taste of different provinces in India and scenes will be shot at places mentioned in the Ramayan.

Another silent picture "The Omnipotent" with Baby Garbo is nearing completion.

Mr. Haribhai Desai is now in Bombay to make necessary arrangements for the immediate production of talkies. He will leave Bombay very soon on a tour to Northern and Central India for procuring eminent musicians and songstresses to work in his talkies. The production work will be taken up very soon.

The Theatre Is Discussed.

CRITICISM UNINSPIRED BY ART.

"The Theatre," Published by the Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangalore, Re. 1/4. The "Theatre," the quarterly journal from Bangalore has, in its current number indicated distinct progressive tendencies. It is clear that it maintains its present standards it will, certainly, be in a position soon to define and solve questions and problems of the theatre and to direct its steady nation-wide reconstruction. The present volume contains, besides the articles on the theatre, articles on "The Eye in Indian Painting," "Chinese Paintings," "Yog of Art." These articles, however, useful to other journals, for more reasons than one, out of place in a journal that should concentrate on the theatre. The Indian theatre and the problems involved in its reform, reconstruction and advancement are not only manifold they are innumerable. And it would require all the attention, all the skill and time of the promoters of the journal to define and thus assist in solving them. The journal should, consequently, of set purpose focus attention on concrete subjects of the theatre. Even such general essays as the one published in it entitled "Theatre Architecture" ought soon to disappear.

Of the many informative and tangible articles contained in this journal mention may be made particularly of "The Bengal Theatre in 1930," "The Federation of Indian Theatres," "Modern Bengal Stage," and the play entitled "The Bride of God". It is, however, Dr. Guha-Thakurta's thoughtful, well-reasoned and critical article on "Toward a Renaissance in Indian Theatre" which requires the close scrutiny of students and exponents of the Indian stage of all reformers of the Indian theatre. The trouble with Indian theatres is, he says rightly, "not merely the lack of gaiety, but the lack of life and vitality."

"Theatre-practitioners will have to," he adds, "adapt themselves especially in the matter of production to the more perfected stage-technique in Europe." Old superstitions and old-fashioned practices still go, he points out, "by the name of tradition." But there is only one tradition in the theatre—call it classical or romantic as you like—that is a continual renewal of successful experiments. There is, he deplores, "no higher criticism in the country, based upon basic conceptions of the theatre as an art." In India, as in every other country, he expects, "the miracle which can transform the theatre must take place among the amateurs."

K. H. V.

The Bengali Theatre In 1930.

(BY SAAAYENDAA PRASAD BOSE) The history of the Bengali theatre and drama is partly the story of the adaptability and quick-wittedness of the Bengalees in the field of art and literature. The theatre as an institution in Bengal can hardly be said to have attained maturity; but even in this short period of a little more than half a century, it has traversed the track of live centuries. It would be beside the point to discuss here whether efficiency and good standard have been sacrificed to speed; the real point is that this speed has been attained in spite of the old neglect of crude puritans and acrimonious attack of conservative critics who would not care for anything which is not indigenous. It is common knowledge that Bengali theatre as an institution, with all its paraphernalia, is hundred per cent. importation from the west. The language, place of action and the sources of play writing are, of course, Indian, but the stage and technique and production and the rest have been all copied, imperfectly, from beyond the seas.

Even now, when, for good or evil, the theatre has come to stay, one meets with controversies in theatrical journals whether it would be wise, from the cultural point of view, to imitate Europe even in stage-craft and technique of production.

MR. BHADURI'S WORK. The most noticeable, and I must say encouraging, feature in the theatre in Bengal to-day is that, since Mr. Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, undoubtedly the greatest actor-producer Bengal has ever had, has appeared on the professional stage, quite a larger number of cultured people have begun to take increasing interest in theatrical matters. The theatre is no longer a tabooed ground of immorality. It is not possible, in this limited space, to give an account of Mr. Bhaduri's achievement; in this direction; real art, like magic, can work wonders in an incredibly short time. Mr. Bhaduri with a group of young artists, including his brothers, indifferent to the audience and conventions of the stage-stars of the older generation, first opened his playhouse to the public on March 14, 1924, in the old Monodhan Theatre, under the name of Nitya Mandir. Later, he took lease of an old Madan Cinema house in Cornwallis street with a monthly rental of Rs. 3,250. Here, as in the old Monodhan Theatre, Mr. Bhaduri gave a series of fascinating performances, the most notable being "Seeta, Aswamedha, Sajakann, Raghubar, Nara-Narayana, Ramayana" and "Mahabharata." By the end of 1924, the first year of his professional career, Mr. Bhaduri's reputation as a superb actor and his amiable as a rare producer with imagination, were completely recognised. His success was magical and instantaneous.

LACK OF PUBLIC SUPPORT? But of late, during the year and especially during the early months of last year, Mr. Bhaduri has been the subject of attack in a section of the Bengali press. The attacks not altogether unfounded. At the anniversary celebration of Nitya-mandir on March 14, 1930, Mr. Bhaduri made an important speech in which he declared his intention of not appearing on the stage for sometime and brought definite allegations of neglect, unfair treatment and lack of support of the public. In my opinion, the allegations are not only untrue, but positively unkind. It is indisputable that no other stage-ner in Bengal has received the unstinted admiration and public support to the extent Mr. Bhaduri has had. It may be true that the amount of support has not been strong enough to smooth away his financial difficulties—that must be the lot of any man who is a born genius but will not be a success in business. And Mr. Bhaduri admitted this fact in the speech mentioned above. The fact of Mr. Bhaduri's dramatic ventures ending in financial failure may be traced mainly to (1) the want of a man to run the company on solid, sound and strict business methods; (2) the occasional non-appearance of Mr. Bhaduri on the stage after public announcement; (3) the unsuccessful performances due, on some occasions, to ill-health on the part of Mr. Bhaduri, and (4) the habit of offering advice to, and disparagement of the conduct of, the audience from the stage. People have, of course, freely criticised him for this but never ceased to love his art and patronise his theatre.

(To Be Continued.)

A Film Fan.

Enumerates His Points. Spt. Gadur Venkat Krishnarao, Bezavada, mentions what he thinks to be the good and bad point of the film-players he has witnessed. The points are as follows— "The actions of Jal which are free from all the rank and servile imitation of the Western World and which are original to the last degree. The prominent features of his action which are sure to attract even lay observer are essentially his inimitable gait, measured strides, manner of dress, the variety of tricks he would adopt to throw off his pursuers on the false trail and lastly his facial expression so vivid in its character. Though an actor of the movie world, he gives voiceless utterances to his mute and dumb action which can only be exhibited by the face which is too often omitted by most of the Indian actors who pay most attention to the imperfect base imitation to the Westerns. I am not far wrong if I say that he has caught the right vein of action. I think and assert that he proves a great success more in the Social film where a free and unrestricted action is necessary than mythological, allegorical, and didactic, where action is fettered and expression purely traditional and conventional."

Coming next to Mr. D. B. Limoria, whom I used to confuse with Mr. E. Billimoria, who is a close imitation and falls short of the former, I think he can be classified only next to Jal. But at the same time, I am sorry to say that his action is a bad imitation of the master Douglas. He fails to suit the action with the facial gestures which are never expressive of his intentions in his actions. Praise can be bestowed on him for excellent swordsmanship and long-drawn gait. As an imitator he is far superior to Master Vithal, is styled erroneously as "Indian Douglas."

"Of Miss Sulochana, as an actress her place is supreme. One peculiarity with her is, that she detaches herself from her actual person and sounds every note of action with the tune of the roll."

(Continued in Col. 2)

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

October 28.
Sultana Ternal, Rangoon.
Dara Wheeler, Forebunder.
Treuenfels, Hasenteter, Hamburg.

DEPARTURE.
October 29.
Palambarg, Jones, Java.

LOADING.

October 28.
Steamer, Gange for Rangoon.
Steamer, Gange for Trieste.
Steamer, Gange for Rangoon.
Steamer, Gange for Rangoon.

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ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 28.
2 Chitral, London, 31-10, M M & Co.
5 Stolzenfels, Hamburg, 1-11, L Edwards Ltd.

8 Britannia, Liverpool, 31-10, G Trading Co.
9 Clan Monroe, Bhavnagar, 31-10, J Finlay & Co.
11 India Karachi, 30-10, L T & M I.

22 Tokiwa Maru Japan 31-10, N Y Kaisha.
25 Genova, Genoa, 3-11, L T & M I.
26 Toronto, Karachi, 31-10, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Burpeta, P Gulf, 28-10, M M & Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 30-10, M M & Co.
5 Kohinor, Calcutta, 1-11, T Morrison, and Co.

9 Garbeta, Rangoon, 29-10, M M & Co.
10 Havre Maru, Karachi, 2-11, O S Kaisha.
11 Havre Maru, Karachi, 2-11, O S Kaisha.

PRINCESS DOCK

DE Alavi, Jeddah, 29-10, T Morrison, and Co.
STEAMERS EXPECTED FROM LONDON
Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.

Sumatra 1-11 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Sumatra 1-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 28-12, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL
C/o Paris 2-11, K N Co.
California, 9-11, G T Co.
Elyria, 2-11, G T Co.

Castalia 30-11, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Barenfels 7-11, L Edward Ltd.
Wachfels 14-11, L Edward Ltd.

Argenfel 28-11, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Djambi 4-11, L Edward Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE
George 28-10, L T Co.

Yomachichi 7-11, L Edwards Ltd.
C/Carlise 20-10, F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11, F F Campbell & Co.

C/Florence 27-11, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tango Maru, 30-10, N Y Kaisha.

Murapore 25-10, P & O S N Co.
Genova Maru 1-11, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9-11, O S Kaisha Ltd.

Celebes Maru 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Naldora 20-11, P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA
Narkunda 6-11, P and O S N Co.
FROM DUBAI
Karagola 7-11, M M & Co.

Karajia 21-11, M M & Co.
FROM JAWA
India 21-10, M Itallana.
BAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON
Chitral 31-10, P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Stolzenfels, 1-11, L Edwards Ltd.

Trenfels, N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOVA
India 30-10, M Itallana.
Genova, 3-11, M Itallana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tevre N F L T Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britania, 31-10, G. T. Co.

FOR KOBÉ.
Tokiwa Maru, 30-10, N. Y. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 2-11, O S Kaisha.

Gange N F L T Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Varela 30-10, M M and Co.

Bamora 4-11, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Rajput N F T M Co.

Chybassa, N F M M & Co.
Garada, N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi N F T M Co.

FOR DURBAN
Kenya N. F. M. M. and Co.
STEAMERS FIXED FOR LONDON

Chitral, P & O S N Co.
FOR GENOA
India M Itallana.

FOR TRIESTE
Tevre L T Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Stolzenfels, L Edwards Ltd.

Trenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britania, G. T. Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokiwa Maru, N. Y. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.

Gurge L T Co.
FROM BUSRAH
Varela M M and Co.

Bamora M. M. and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Rajput T M Co.

Chybassa, M M & Co.
Garada M. M. and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi T M Co.

FOR DURBAN
Kenya M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Chitral 27-10-31.

Havre Maru, 27-10-31.
EXPORTS.
S S Chitral, for London: 16

bales animal skin, G Suchedina; 20 bales animal skin, M Esmail; 13 bales animal skin, R Harilal.

Chitral 21-10-31, bar gold, V Chundilal; 94805 Rs. gold sovereign, Eastern Bank, Ltd.; 463558 Rs. bar gold, R Motichand; 151683 Rs. bar gold, C Khushalchand; 3 bales woolen carpets, A Azizulla; 1 bale woolen carpets, M M & Co.

164328 Rs. bar gold, V Thakardas; 174175 Rs. bar gold, Chitral; 28 bales kapok cotton, K Narandas & Co.; 14 cases bristles, Cox & King Ltd.; 100 cwts turmeric, and 2000 cwts joowari, T S Thadani & Sons; 1 case brassware, Thos Cook & Son; 9 cwts groundnut oil, H V Omerbhoy; 618719 Rs. bar gold, T C Shah; 384040 Rs. bar gold, Charter Bank of I A and China.

For Marseilles: 149257 Rs. bar gold, M K Choksey; 158008 Rs. gold, sovereign, R Motichand; 204812 Rs. bar gold, C Damji & Son.

For Amsterdam: 158463 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank Ltd.
For New York: 4 bales animal skin, Grindlay & Co.; 139133 Rs. bar gold, M K Choksey; 159853 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool: 5 bales wool raw, Bombay Co; 11 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co; 85 bales cotton thread waste, Chitral; 50 bales cotton thread waste, A I Zaveri.

For Glasgow: 1550 cwts linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo.
For Marseilles: 13 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Suez: 34 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.
For Port Said: 108 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejil.

For New York: 5 bales goat skin, Shanji Mal.
S S Stolzenfels, for Hamburg: 56 bales cotton fly and 55 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 2 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bp.

For Antwerp: 305 cwts groundnut cakes, Ishwardas & Co; 1000 cwts joowari, S M Rajgor & Co; 30 nos empty drums, Haverro Tdg Co; 65 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Rotterdam, Ralli Bros.
S S Toronto, for Hamburg: 1550 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Uganda Cotton Tdg Co; 500 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co; 1900 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co; 10 cases dry casings, Ad Meyer; 56 bales cotton fly and 55 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Rotterdam: 900 cwts linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, A Omerbhoy.
S S Tenere, for Trieste: 50 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.

pepper, C Morarji & Co; 40 bales cotton raw, B Karsandas & Co.
S S Genova, for Genoa: 220 bales cotton raw, Itallana Cotton Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru, for Yokohama: 50 bales cotton raw, Japan S S Shanghai: 200 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.
Cotton Tdg Co.

For Yokkaichi: 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.
For Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

S S Havre Maru, for Kobe: 150 tons scrap iron, M B Kaisha, Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

For Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.
For Shanghai: 1000 bales cotton raw, V Morarji; 200 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 154 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 28.
Trifels, Agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg: 390 bales paper; 910 drums chemicals; 220 drums dyes dry; 775 drums whale oil; 186 cases glass ware; 33 cases chimneys; 59 cases camphor; 20 cases tiles; 227 cases Eware; 30 cases bonehite; 100 cases farina; 11 cases fez caps; 94 cases common spirits; 150 cases beer; 34 cases hinges; 25 cases salt cake; 125 cases sewing machinery; 40 cases motor covers; 10 cases mr chandise; 20 cases slate pencils; 705 cases slates; 293 cases lamps; 100 cases plywood; 57 cases unexposed films; 141 bales leather scrap; 387 bundles wire netting; 133 drums M. A. Foli; 22 drums varnish; 150 bundles plate cuttings; 293 bundles y.m. circles; 350 bundles y.m. sheets; 438 bundles copper sheets.

From Bremen: 300 bundles pipes; 200 bundles copper sheets; 31 bundles tubes; 36 bundles bolts nuts; 76 kgs. ultra marine; 40 cs. motor covers; 37 cs. hardware; 84 cs. beer; 200 cs. tiles; 84 cases paper; 567 drums chemicals; 55 cases fly wood; 535 cases slates; 50 cases tin; 154 cases glass ware; 165 cases wire.

From Antwerp: 27 drums oil; 692 drums chemicals; 26 drums dyes; 191 cases glass ware; 55 cases beer; 66 cases paper; 80 bags starch; 1009 bags dog spikes; 30 cases tiles; 212 cases brandy; 300 cases chicory; 35 cases turmerics; 95 cases nails; 34 cases hinges; 41 bales woolen yarn; 400 bags coir warbers; 100 bundles wire netting; 139 bundles wire; 968 bundles steel angles; 1636 bundles steel rods; 236 bundles steel bars; 2310 bundles steel sleepers; 4914 bundles steel joists; 20707 bundles steel hooks; 2264 bundles steel sheets; 122 bundles copper sheets; 406 bundles bolts and nuts.

From Rotterdam: 1235 bags farina; 270 bags dextrose; 2150 bags vegetable products; 180 bags vegetable fat; 25 cases gin; 207 cases slate pencils; 550 cases starch; 510 cases beer; 106 cases paper; 30 cases cod/wireoil; 170 cases bolts nuts; 129 cases straw boards; 122 cases schanoppes; 38 bales cotton; 50 cases cheese; 70 cases cognac; 28 cases drum; 66 cases coals; 1400 drums dyes dry; 290 drums dyes paste; 150 drums whale oil; 754 drums chemicals; 700 bundles tubes; 80 kgs. zinc white.

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Mr. Shridhar G. Moole who returns by the Italian Steamer "S. S. Ganje" on Thursday. During his stay of about 3 years he had an opportunity of working on the biggest railways such as Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Burlington and New York Central.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.
The death has occurred of the J. A. Richey while proceeding by sea to South Africa.

Chicago.—Lloyd's underwriters have paid a claim of two million dollars made by the Continental Illinois Bank and the Trust Company in respect of embezzlements of banks funds by Walter Poff its employee.—Reuter Special.

New Delhi.—Mr. J. H. Monroe, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed additional Judge of the Lahore High Court upto the end of February, 1932. Mr. Justice G. C. Hilton, I.C.S., is appointed to this additional judgeship until he is relieved by Mr. Monroe on arrival from England.—A. P.

Aligarh.—The following donations among others have been received by Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh:—

Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur: Rs. 3,000 for scholarships science students and Nawab Masood Jung's friends at Hyderabad: Rs. 6,000 for deserving and needy students studying science at Aligarh.

Nawab Mohiuddin Bahadur Rs. 300.—A. P.
New Delhi.—It is understood that after handing over charge of the Law Membership, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar will not practise in the Courts, but will confine himself to consultation work.—A. P.

The annual session of the All-India Vaish Barahensi Mahasabha will be held on the sacred banks of the Ganges at Beharaghat (Rajghat Station) during the Kartikishnan holidays viz., 24th, 25th, 26th November.

Madras.—To meet the Maharajahkumar of Vizianagaram an "At Home" was given by Sri Vamadevaswami at "Sri Visla Bagh" McNicol Road, Kilpauk, on Saturday last.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE WORLD?

Results Of Mr. Well's Research.

Mr. H. G. Wells, who has spent the past five years critically "tapping the world's chest" to discover the cause of its chronic malady, revealed to a representative of the "Daily Herald" a little of his diagnosis.

"It might almost be called 'What's Wrong with the World?'" he said. But its title is to be "Work, Wealth and Happiness, and will be published within the next few weeks.

Mr. Wells has hastened the publication of his diagnosis because our condition has been suddenly complicated by the "crisis." He leaves for the U.S. on Wednesday to arrange simultaneous publication in that country.

Mr. Wells has seen it through. He was passing the proofs for press when I called on him.

"It is very definitely a diagnosis of the world," he told me. "It gives the world's state of health."

"In the great troubles of the present time people have no conception of its general state—see everything from their individual angle."

"It is necessary to give them this picture of the world in clear and readable form."

"I thought of it at first as a job for collaborators."

"But then I thought it so much a job of synthesis that I have done most of it myself, although I have had it vetted by all sorts of specialists."

"Almost every chapter has had a number of these specialists

working on it; Professor Carr Saunders, Professor Laske, and Mr. Kingsley Martin, to mention just three.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon: Gramophone Records; 5 p.m.: Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m.: Light Music by Master Vasant.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—A Clinical Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Medical Union, will be held at the Union Rooms, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when a discussion on "The Syndrome of Nephrosis" will be opened. Members wishing to demonstrate their own cases can bring them.

KERALA HINDUS' MEETING:—Under the auspices of the Nali Samaj a meeting of the Kerala Hindus sympathising with the Guruvayur Satyagraha Movement will be held at Avenue Terrace, Matunga, to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m.

SWADESHI MARKET.—To-day's (Thursday's) programme is as under:—
10 to 11 a.m.: Radio music.
3 to 6 p.m.: Radio music.
6 to 8 p.m.: Master Mafatal's songs.
8 to 10-30 p.m.: Nutan Vijaya Prabhat Mandal's amateur drama, "Dil ka Khun".
Admission is free.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY:—During the week that ended on the 24th inst. the total mortality was 157 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 22.7. The mortality for the 43rd week of 1930 was 490 and death-rate 19.6 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 524 and death-rate 21.0.

DEWAN BAHADUR S. T. KAMBALI:—The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambali, Minister for Agriculture, will leave Poona for Satara and Karad on October 29 returning on November 1.

HOME NURSING CLASS EXAMINATION:—The following are the St. John Ambulance Association Ladies' Home Nursing Class Examination Results in order of merit:—
(1) Mrs. Shakuntalabai Kulkarni. (2) Miss Sarabai Aaron. (3) Miss Oulab Davare. (4) Miss Lila Kalsulkar. (5) Miss Chandradevkar. The ass was organised by the Mal. Seva Mandal at Parel.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—Telegrams for Cyprus are accepted at sender's risk. Only plain-language telegrams in English or French are admitted and must bear the sender's name.

ARMISTICE DAY:—The King Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the 13th anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. (Railway Time) on the 11th November.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.—The training of the 2nd batch of "D" Ward will commence from 1st of November at the Congress House at 6-30 a.m. Those who have enrolled and those who wish to join the batch are requested to be present for the drill in time.

MIRACLES IN YOGISM.

1. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of dead or alive miraculously revealed.
Rs. 5 for 4 questions.
Consult Prof. R. A. GILL, personally or by post, Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Comragar Building, opp Crawford Market, Bombay.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10

THE INTIMATE LIFE OF THE GREATEST SIREN IN ALL HISTORY

NORMA TALMADGE

SAM TAYLOR PRODUCTION

"Du Barry, WOMAN OF PASSION"

CONRAD NAGEL

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

A BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE WITH A POWERFUL THEME. YOU HAVE SEEN "WHOOPEE" NOW SEE WHAT UNITED ARTISTS CAN DO WITH A DRAMA.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THE THEATRE.

SOLDIER PLEADS GUILTY TO THEFT CHARGE.

Sentenced To Enter Into Bond.

James William Wicks, a soldier attached to the Royal Fusiliers, Ahmednagar, was convicted on a charge of committing theft of a silver cigarette case and was ordered to enter into a bond of Rs. 50 for one year by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Wednesday.

The accused along with William Henry Collins of the Royal Fusiliers were arrested by a sergeant of the G. I. P. Railway police on October 19 at the Victoria Terminus. On a statement made by the accused the suit case of Wicks was searched and a cigarette case valued at about Rs. 150 and belonging to Mr. Evar was recovered.

The accused were charged with committing theft. The accused Collins was discharged as there was no evidence against him while the accused Wicks pleaded guilty. This being accused's first offence the Magistrate directed him to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 for one year.

Next charge of deserting the force was preferred against the accused, but he was discharged as there was no evidence on that account.

DR. HARDIKER'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, October 25. Dr. Hardiker left Hubli by to-day's mail for Delhi via Bombay where he will halt for a few hours. He has been urged by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to attend the U. P. Women's Conference to be held at Lucknow on the 31st instant and 1st November. He will so thither with Pandit and will tour the north for a few weeks before his return to the Dal Headquarters.

To-day's Closing Cross-Rate.

London, October 28. To-day's closing cross-rate London on New York was 3.90. (Yesterday's closing cross-rate was 3.89).

LATEST COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st Floor, Ismail Building, Highbury Road, Fort, Bombay.)

New York, October 28.
Previous closing rate 6.82
To-day's opening rate 6.90
Difference +.08
To-day's closing rate 6.86
Difference -.04

Broach expectation Rs. 181.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, October 28.
Previous closing rate 4.55
To-day's opening rate 4.65
Difference +.10
To-day's closing rate 4.58
Difference -.07

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 28.
Silver Ready 17-5/8
Higher 2 annas
Silver Forward 17-5/8
Higher 2 annas
Market—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, October 28.
Ready 57 0 0
Aso 57 0 0
Kartak 53 3 0
Gold Ready 25 9 0

BOMBAY SHARE BROKER MURDER CASE

Session's Trial Of Jagtap Begins

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, October 27. The sensational Bombay Broker Murder Case in which Mr. Madnavrao Bhatkaji Jagtap, proprietor of a Cinema Film Company stands charged with the murder of Nazar Abdulla Dhanram, a share-broker and a grandson of Sir Ibrahim Karimshah, came up for hearing before Mr. R. S. Andekar, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge, Thana, yesterday. Mr. V. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor, Thana, appeared for the Crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. M. M. Kharbhari, advocate, High Court, assisted by Messrs. G. G. Pradhan, Shavahnath Panthaky, and Krishnalal Jalawala.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Chitre addressed the Jury as follows:—

The deceased Nazar was a share-broker and working as assistant in the office of Mr. Jagtap. Mr. Gahagan, a well-known race-horse owner, who died in May 1929 was residing at Borivil and accused's father who was his trusted servant was staying in the compound till the end of 1926. Out of regard for his servant Mr. Gahagan spent a considerable amount to enable him to start a cinema business, which was located on the property purchased by accused's father at Borivil in 1924 out of his own moneys and of the moneys given to him by Mr. Gahagan.

MARRIED CINEMA STAR. The business was being managed by accused, who came into contact with Miss Ellis Jones, a cinema star, whom he subsequently married. Owing to the bad management of the business, accused incurred debts and the business was being run at a loss.

The result was that the brokers took the management out of his hands and accused passed a Decree of Release of his share in favour of his brothers, in 1928. Nothing happened for some time thereafter till accused sold machinery of the cinema business worth Rs. 38,000 which he was not entitled to sell. Hence, relations between brokers became strained. Notices were exchanged on either side, accused contending that the Decree of Release was bogus, a claim the brokers positively saying that it was purchased for him by Mr. Gahagan.

Accused filed proceedings under section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the City Magistrate's Court at Bandra against his opponents and accused was successful because he was in possession of the property. Then there was an inter-pleader suit in the First Class Court at Thana with regard to the title-deeds which had come into the possession of the administrator after the death of Gahagan. There were proceedings in the High Court in connection with the will left by Gahagan by which accused was to get Rs. 1,000 per month.

This matter was compromised with the result that accused got Rs. 90,000 in a lump sum.

NAZAR AND ACCUSED'S RELATIONS.

In all these proceedings accused was helped by Nazar. The relations between accused and Nazar were cordial till friction arose in January 1931 out of some poultry farm business which deceased had started originally and which was subsequently claimed by accused and his wife. The differences arose as on account of Abdul Latif who was formerly staying with deceased at Kandivli and latterly had come to stay with accused. On account of these disputes relations between Jagtap and Nazar became strained and Nazar went over to the accused's brothers' side and began to help them.

Nazar entered into an agreement with the accused's brothers in the month of April 1931 by which Nazar agreed to help them in recovering Rs. 38,000 from the accused in return for which Nazar was to receive 1/4 share in the amount that would be recovered. The suit was filed in the High Court in which Nazar was a co-plaintiff and a notice was issued to accused to show cause why Receiver should not be appointed and the date for the return of the notice was 23rd May, 1931.

There was a decree by one Mr. Mahajan obtained against accused and deceased had given an undertaking to Mahajan to help him in recovering the amount from accused.

"NAZAR SHOULD BE DONE AWAY WITH"

About 4 or 5 days before the 22nd May, the date of the discharge of Nazar, accused went to the residence of Pathare, the shopkeeper in the case, and told him that Nazar should be done

FRONTIER PATHAN AND RESCUED GIRLS.

Alleged Kidnapping For Immoral Purposes.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dressed in a white sari a young married Pathan girl stood in the witness box and confessed that lured by promises of comfort and luxury, she left her father and husband and ran away with the accused.

The girl in question is Fazal Jan aged 17 who is alleged to have been kidnapped for purpose of prostitution by Abdul Rehman Ismat Ali, a Frontier Pathan who stands charged before Mr. H. P. I. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, with kidnapping two girls from Lari, N. W. F. Province for purpose of prostitution.

ACCUSED, HER COUSIN.

Fazal Jan, one of the girls in question giving evidence stated that her father was a cultivator and that she was married two years ago to one Fazal Ali also a cultivator. The accused was her paternal uncle's son. About a year and half ago the accused went to her place and used to visit her almost every day. He described himself as a man of means having cars and decent bungalows and persuaded her to go with him to Bombay. Induced by repeated requests she left her husband's place and ran away with the accused about 9 months ago. For sometime they lived as man and wife and then came to Bombay and were residing at Colaba for two months.

SOLD FOR RS. 50.

Sometime back she was taken by the accused to the house of one Shikandar and the accused told her that she had been sold for Rs. 50 to Shikandar. Accused again left for Lari and came with another girl named Mahmal Jan. On the return of the accused witness when accused informed her that he had received money from one Gulamhussein and wanted her to go and stay with him. The same night the police came to the accused's place and took charge of the two girls. The accused was then arrested. Both the girls are now in the Rescue Home, Umarkhadi.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee voted in order the following names for the presidency of the 8th Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Panvel this year:—
(1) Dr. Ansari, (2) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, (3) Seth Jannalal Bafaj, (4) Sjt. M. H. Ane, and (5) Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande.

JUDGES INVITE THE "AXE".

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The Judges of the Madras High Court have agreed to voluntary cuts in their salaries.

What percentage of their salaries they should forgo has not yet been decided.—A. P.

away with. A rope was purchased, and on 22-5-31 accused went to the house of Pathare at Mazagaon in the morning, took a carpet from him and they both went in search of deceased in a car. They found deceased at 3 p.m. near Jagliwan's office, met by appointment at Pearce hotel at 5 p.m. where they had some drinks, Pathare sitting outside in the car. Then they drove in the car to several places till they came back to Vignelli restaurant at Chaupati at 9 p.m. where they had drinks again till 10-30 p.m. when they all three left the place.

A QUARREL NEAR PARSIK. Then they went as far as Parsik, near Thana, where accused and deceased had a quarrel about Latif and litigation in the car. Deceased then got down from the car to relieve himself. Accused also got down. They were on the plateau in the Parsik hill. Accused then gave a blow to deceased who immediately fell down. Accused then sat upon his chest and throttled him for about 15 minutes till the deceased became motionless when accused asked Pathare to get the rope by which his neck was tied by accused while his hands were tied by Pathare and he was wrapped in the carpet and the body was put into the dicky seat of the Buick car. Then they went via Borivil to Bombay, purchased petrol and started on a long journey towards Mahabaleshwar. They reached Pratargad in the evening of the 23rd May and there the body rolled in the carpet was thrown into the ditch. And then they came back to Borivil on 24th May. The disappearance of Nazar roused the suspicions of Shafique who was staying with him. He informed Jagliwan who informed Police. Subsequently accused was arrested on 28th May and the dead body was recovered from the valley at Pratargad on 29-5-31. Pathare was then examined and cross-examined.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 2.)

fore the election of the President. Suitable rules would, of course, be made to check the genuineness of associations.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

I claim the following advantages for the above scheme:—
(1) It does not require the State to prepare large voters' lists; only lists of associations, and agents would have to be made, and there too, it will not be necessary for the State to hunt out associations and agents in order to prepare the lists.

(2) A person who desires to refrain from taking any part in the elections will be free from annoyance. He has simply to abstain from becoming a member or an agent of any association.

(3) At the same time, it gives ample opportunity to every enthusiast of every possible opinion to influence the election by creating an association of 250 members, subscribing to his views. Thus even a body of 250 dacoits or violent revolutionaries, if they think proper, may form an association with a view to influence the legislature, provided they are not afraid of having their names and addresses known, and provided they can procure an agent, who will satisfy the moral requirements of agents.

(4) Under the scheme there may be associations based on geographical, political, religious, vocational, sexual, linguistic, communal and as many other distinctions as can be imagined. Thus, to take an extreme instance, there may be an association of persons born on February 29th, and having for its object the celebration of that day in a particular manner. Provided they can agree upon the terms of delegation, they should be free to have their association registered. Even State subjects would be able to influence the election, through appropriate associations.

(5) As it enables a person to be a member of as many associations as he or she chooses, provided their objects are not mutually inconsistent, it gives him every possible opportunity to have all his different interests adequately represented.

(6) If a particular body wishes to capture most of the seats, it is entirely in its own hands to do so. It must create a large provincial or all-India organisation, and to work hard to get the largest number of members on its roll. It is submitted that this will be possible only if it renders some very useful service to the public. Thus, say, if there are both communalist and non-communalist Mussalmans, both may have independent organisations, and that body which is larger will be able to send more representatives. Even if the communalist section is in minority, it will have the satisfaction of having a large number of seats from its own community, because the non-communalist Mussalman association, although differing in opinion, will, still, probably send a large number of Mussalmans.

Thus, to adopt Gandhi's language, the scheme will be able "to satisfy all reasonable aspirations, not only of the Mussalmans, but also of the so-called untouchables of Christians, of labourers and of all kinds of classes."

(7) It is submitted that it will be less open to corruption and election costs, as well as election disputes, as there will not be a crowd of uninformed voters getting influenced by the tactics of election campaigns, but only agents, bound by the terms of their appointment.

(8) If at any time the "right to recall" is allowed in the constitution, it can be conveniently exercised by and through such associations.

(9) It will enable the elected representatives to correct any deficiencies of the election through co-option and nomination.

(10) A person capable of serving an election campaign can be sent up or admitted into the legislature, by a provincial or all-India association, or by co-option or presidential nomination.

(11) It will be a legislature of all important interests, with also a number of persons free from all interests.

(12) It will be able to create a government from the really largest association of the country, and not merely of the largest party in the legislature, a drawback often noticed in the British Parliamentary system, where the voting bodies are necessarily divided by geographical divisions also.

GROUNDLESS APPREHENSION.

It might be urged against the scheme that it will create a good deal of confusion by creating hundreds of associations, lighting with one another on important matters. It seems to me that the fear is unnecessary. Although the number of small associations may become unlimited, in practice, it will be found that, so far as elections are concerned they will generally sup-

THE SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

At Madhav Baug

(By Our Art Critic)

The Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the efforts, mainly, of the Youth League, has been, naturally, attracting fervent crowds at Madhav Baug. The numerous stalls which occupy every conceivable nook and corner of the extensive area in and around the building, are very nearly a comprehensive index to the industries, arts and crafts promoted by the nation-wide Swadeshi movement.

There could not possibly be enough of the opportunities which give the essential impetus to Swadeshi industries. The young men and women who have endeavoured to place these opportunities within easy reach of the manufacturers, certainly, deserve every appreciation from them. The manner in which a considerable number of stall-holders have been permitted, or have permitted themselves to exhibit their articles suggests that they have found these popular exhibitions rather an over-easy method of salesmanship.

However that may be, the difference between the stall-holders, who expect their "chowkidars" or their "gumastas" to render "national service" and those who offer personal attention and assist their stalls to responsible intelligent salesmen could be noticed immediately. These well-arranged stalls are marked out as relieving points in the drab areas, which weary the eyes and insult the intelligence of the purchaser.

"The Bharat Kala Sangraha" and the stall which the organised insurance companies have occupied may be mentioned as the extreme examples. While every care is taken to induce the purchaser to linger at the "Bharat Kala Sangraha" the narrow alley where the insurance companies have stocked their miserable handbills and display sheets and treat their stalls as more or less a warehouse, is a sight to scare away any intelligent self-respecting prospective client. These examples could be multiplied. What is the reason, what is the excuse for the attitude of indifference? Surely, the organised interests, textile manufacturers, manufacturers of metalware and household goods, have now sufficiently developed business acumen to understand their responsibility towards the purchaser.

The Youth League Restaurant is, rightly a popular corner of the exhibition. For, there, at any rate, could be seen something of the intelligent atmosphere and prompt attention one expects from the body.

The theatre has, in its arrangement, made a perceptible beginning with the simple stage and sets. It is only natural that the task of arranging varied programmes of entertainments spread over a fortnight—should tax the energy and attention of the young workers. If, therefore, some of the days could be assigned for educational work at the theatre to strain on the workers would be obviously, lessened.

It may be hoped that the time is not distant when the purchaser will find in these exhibitions less of the bazaar atmosphere and more of the atmosphere of an enterprise as educative, progressive and aspiring as national.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—
The Council of the B. P. C. C. has fixed Thursday, the 5th of November to be the last day for receiving applications from the intending candidates for the ensuing Municipal election desiring to obtain the official ticket of the Congress. These applications will be received at the Office of the B. P. C. C. till 5 p.m. (S.T.) on that day. The Council will make the selection the same evening and the list of the official candidates will be announced on the morning of the 6th.

Mr. Lalji Pendse's Candidature

Mr. Lalji Pendse, has announced his candidature for the forthcoming municipal elections of this city from the "D" Ward.

MR. M. N. TALPADE'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. M. N. Talpade is standing for the Municipal Election from the "C" Ward as a Congress candidate.

port the most popular association of the country, such as the Congress or the All-India Spinners' Association at present.

I do not know if some such scheme was contemplated by Gandhi, when he outlined his views at the Federal Structure Committee; but I am persuaded to think that this scheme is consistent with the views expressed by him.

THE RIALTO

(THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES)

Last Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Fox Movietone Song Romance

UNDER SUSPICION

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LOIS MORAN

4 SONG HITS 4

TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Stupendous Double Attraction!

THE FAMOUS VERSATILE DANCER

HENSIE ROGOTTA

APPEARS IN PERSON ON THE STAGE

IN

THE EGYPTIAN HAREM

DANCE AND A SERIES OF CONTORTIONIST AND TUMBLING ACTS.

with

FOX MOVIE TONE DRAMA

SCOTLAND YARD

with

EDMUND LOWE-JOAN BENNETT

THE CAPITOL

(Bombay's Leading Talkie House)

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In Eugene O'Neill's Famous Play

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JEANETTE MACDONALD

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BEAUTIFUL SINGING!

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WONDERFUL COLOURING!

Seven Beautiful Songs

BETTER THAN THE BEST YET SCREENED.

YOU'RE AN ANGEL, BROTHER LOVE!

I'LL FOLLOW THE TRAIL HIGH AND LOW

MY NORTHERN LIGHT YUELA

THEY SHALL NOT DIE

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AGUERINE DEPOT, KARACHI

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1931.

BIG BUSINESS SCORES

The results so far available in this country of the British General Election indicate a heavy turnover of votes on the Tory side. The Labour Party has been practically wiped out, a number of the Front Bench Labour politicians, who refused to desert their principles along with Mr. MacDonald, have been unseated. Mr. Henderson failed to retain his seat, so did old Trade Union veterans like Mr. Benn Tillet and Mr. Tom Shaw. Miss Bondfield and Miss Wilkinson have been defeated. The same fate has overtaken ex-Liberals like Mr. Benn. Two factors contributed to the disruption of the Labour Party. Mr. MacDonald's well-timed manoeuvre to kick the ladder by which he rose to political eminence demoralised the Labour ranks and the strategy of Big Business in Britain which put pressure on the new allies of Toryism like Messrs. MacDonald and Snowden to beg American finance to come to Britain's help and which secured great capitalist advantage when the pound depreciated, completed Labour's downfall. At a convenient moment an industrial boom was created, co-ordinated efforts made to reduce unemployment and the powerful Capitalist Press thundered forth exhortations to the working class voter that if he chose to elect "Henderson's men" he would find it even more difficult to secure a job.

These tactics have succeeded. The British political party that fought against heavy odds for securing a better standard of living for the working classes, finds itself to-day in a wilderness. The lure of protection has proved irresistible to many a voter. But the significance of the victory secured by the Tories, the Simon-Liberals and the MacDonald-renegades lies in the successful onslaught of High Finance, aided and abetted by the middle class, upon the dominant political position the working class had achieved through Trade Union solidarity. The "rentier" class, in a panic over the fate of their dividends, have decided to vote Tory. The trouble will begin when the new Parliament settles down to detailed consideration of Britain's immediate economic policy. How far will the apostles of Tariffs and safeguarding be allowed to have their way? Big Business has scored in the General Election, but if Britain's legislators elect to turn wholly protectionist next month, the wage-earner's discontent will slowly but surely gather volume. When High Finance secures protection for an in-

dustrial, it also demands sacrifice on the part of the workers by insisting upon a wage-cut.

As regards the reaction on the Indian political situation of the change in British political leadership, the Tories and their supporters in India, the bureaucracy and the Anglo-Indian Press who have never concealed their dislike of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, who are now in jubilant mood, will be well advised to remember a few facts. An American journal said in mail week that at the Round Table Conference there were only two forces pitted against one another—"Gandhi and the Empire." If the Tories decide to ignore Mahatma's earnest pleading that Britain should immediately seek an honourable understanding with India, and if they elect to enforce on this country a policy of coercion, forcing upon her the camouflaged "Swara" of the Simon Report, they will be doing irreparable injury to their own country. The forces generated by Indian Nationalism will withstand every form of coercion. With the disappearance of the Labour Party in Britain as the party in power, India gains one advantage. There is no uncertainty now about what the majority of British electors think regarding Indian Reform. We must be prepared for a hard struggle and if we remain true to Gandhiji's principles, we shall come out victorious in the fight for our birthright of freedom.

ON HONESTY.

Congress, Mahatma Gandhi and generally every thing else that threatens British autocratic rule in India, all irritate our local Anglo-Indian contemporary. It is, therefore, not unnatural that Dr. Ansari and the Punjab Nationalist Muslim Conference should rouse its ire. The manner in which our contemporary gives vent to its fury reminds one of a common character in the popular literature of the West: the elderly, chronically hysterical spinster suffering from an embittered sense of frustrated hopes. In the name of honesty our contemporary shrieks breathlessly a long series of questions based on an "Anglo-Indian" analysis of the Lahore resolutions and destined to expose the "cant and humbug" of Doctor Ansari and his fellow-nationalists who are anti-Indian communalists at heart. Our contemporary's noble rage on behalf of India and the Hindu community is deserving of the appreciation that is eminently its due. Of course, the honesty of the "Times of India" will not permit it to answer the question why, if there was no difference between the Nationalist Muslims and the Aga Khan Muslims, the latter went the length of threatening to boycott the R. T. C. if Dr. Ansari was nominated to it. Nor, of course, would it permit it to mention the vital difference between the two that the Nationalist Muslims have accepted the communal settlement made by the Working Committee of the Congress and that, if they had been represented at the Conference, they would have wholeheartedly supported Mahatma Gandhi and saved the country from the monopoly of the disgraceful communal squabbles that have been hypocritically exploited by Mr. MacDonald.

One of the resolutions of the conference runs thus:—
"If adult franchise is not established or franchise is not extended so as to reflect the proportion of the population on the electoral register, in the Punjab and Bengal seats shall be reserved for the Muslims, until adult franchise is established or a franchise is extended so as to reflect the proportion of population on the electoral register in such a manner that the Muslim majority is not reduced to a position of minority or even of equality."

Our contemporary misses the second condition in the above and italicises the first to prove Nationalist Muslims "doubt" about Adult Franchise. The transfer of emphasis is not unusual with Anglo-Indians. Only the other day Mahatma Gandhi was suggested as entertaining doubts about Indian Muslims in the event of foreign aggression from the North-West Frontier. But this is nothing as compared to another conclusion that is devastating. Our contemporary proves from the clause tucked above that Nationalist Muslims "insist on statutory majorities for themselves in the Punjab and Bengal and deny them to the Hindus in other provinces," while all that they do insist on is that in no case should the Mus-

lim majority be reduced to a position of minority or that of equality, by statute, and they wish to secure this majority through adult suffrage. The crowning question, however, is "Why must patriots simply dying to die for an independent and united India have a Sind created into an overwhelmingly Muslim province as a condition to their laying down their noble lives for the mother country?" This, in spite of the history of the last year, is, we are sure, merely due to the inevitable failure of our contemporary's memory. For, we emphatically refuse to believe that it can be a sad lapse from, shall we say, honesty.

Accepting the generous concession about joint electorates and adult suffrage, our contemporary sees no difference between the two parties among Muslims. Indeed, it believes—if only in the particular article we have before us—that they are really one. According to it, further, many Hindus suspect that the struggle between the two parties "is perhaps a put up fight." A few questions occur almost irresistibly. Why does our contemporary concentrate its honest wrath on the Nationalist Muslims? And if it has developed an honest bias in favour of the Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Maulana Shaukat Ali and friends for some mysteriously ethical reasons, then about persuading them and their exalted supporters including our contemporary itself, of to make too much fuss over "insignificant differences? And if that is impossible, are our contemporary is bubbling over with sympathy also for the communalist Hindu, will it say what honest motive impels it to press both Mr. Shaukat Ali and Shri Paramananda? Our contemporary concludes a little abruptly that "it is perhaps a put up fight." Honesty may well wonder why, having exposed the noble hypocrisy of others, this Anglo-Indian journal has omitted to give its own definite and positive views about the inter-communal question. Meanwhile, Nationalist Muslims will be delighted to know that the "Times of India" does concede, a little bitterly, that they represent—of course with its own protest—the interests of Islam and Indian Muslims.

POLITICS AND SOCIAL REFORMS.

Mrs. Kamsabai Deshpande who presided over the Brar Women's Conference is, we hope, an earnest social reformer. She has also, we are afraid, an equally earnest horror of "politics." But we wonder if the good lady has troubled to consider the intimate relationship between social reform and "politics," if the former is seriously meant to be transferred from the realm of fashionable periodical talk to that of practical realisation. If she were to look up the record of the All-India Women's Conference she would discover two things: first that the programme of social reform, as embodied in its annually repeated resolutions, required, for substantial All-India success, energetic legislative sanction; and secondly that effective legislative sanction necessitated a legislature and an administration in tune with the aspirations and needs of the people. This is clear from the fact that the achievement of the All-India Women's Conference bear, despite the very best intentions in the world, little relation to its aims and ideals. This is also clear from the story of the Sarda Act before and after its passage. And, may we point out that the history of social reform in any country will also make it clear that, however definitely the initiation may be due to private effort, measures for the amelioration of society as such have never succeeded without legal sanction and efforts by a Swadeshi Government?

UNFAIR.

In a letter to the Government of India, Industries and Labour Department, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, states that the Chamber "strongly protests against the enhanced rates on foreign telegrams and radio telegrams, also against the surcharge on inland telegrams." This is a just protest, but it is unfair on the part of the Chamber to suggest that "the rate for Press telegrams might come under review" also, as according to the Chamber, the present rate of one anna for six words "seems hardly to be fixed on an economic basis by comparison with the rates for general messages." This body of foreign businessmen forgets

that it is a serious handicap on the Press of a country to be obliged to bear the burden of heavy telegram charges. It restricts seriously its duty of providing information. No step can more effectively secure a handicap to the dissemination of knowledge than the refusal by a Government to the Press of liberal concessions in the telegram rates. That is why the general practice is to give the Press such concessions. Although by effecting drastic retrenchment in salaries the Post and Telegraphs Department in India could have avoided the surcharge on inland telegrams which is a great hardship for the public and also the increase in rates for foreign and radio telegrams, it was a wise move to spare the Press the heavier burden so far as inland messages are concerned.

Trifles

When convenient there are two things that the Englishman claims rather vigorously, as his traditional virtues—(1) the capacity to blunder through and (2) the capacity for compromise. The General Election results at least have justified these claims. It is by the Nationalists or rather the Tories the task of choosing between "Nation and Damnation" the British voter has blundered through a compromise by blessing both.

The policeman has an advantage over an ordinary person in being about, suspiciously. For if he is suspected by any honest, vigilant citizen, he can turn round and arrest or threaten to arrest the citizen as a suspect.

Similarly a Magistrate—in some countries—has at least one special advantage in presiding over public meetings or such meetings as he prefers to call "public" if he finds any persons "inconvenient" because they ask inconvenient questions at the meeting, he can play the double role of a Magistrate and a President and threaten to arrest those persons as forming an "unlawful" body.

Such a thing is reported to have actually taken place in British India—not in Soviet Russia. Why is it that the report has not surprised many?

You will be interested to know that that misguided Indian Muslim, Doctor Ansari, did get, and properly, his deserts, at Lahore. I have just read the details. Some extracts would prove not only instructive but also most delightfully encouraging.

Says our Anglo-Muslim contemporary, the "Civil and Military Gazette": "The turning point in the struggle occurred near Shah-almi Gate when Dr. Ansari was the target of a volley of old shoes and he and his party considered the insult so great that they left their car, took refuge in tongas and made off." Let's pause for a second and shout "Allah-o-Akbar!"

Another account appears in our Muslim contemporary, the "Eastern Mail". Its "own correspondent" says: "The procession consisted of only two motor cars but one of these failed at the crossing close to the Kotwali near the Delhi Gate. At this place a poster containing the words 'Qamni Ghaddar Murda Bad' (Traitor be dead) was exhibited."

Having said a hearty "Amen," as I hope you would doubtless have done, let us proceed. Says my confrere: "During the passage of the procession the companions of Dr. Ansari quietly got down from the car (the other one having failed earlier) one by one and quietly escaped in the by-lanes. Doctor Ansari's cap was removed from his head in Bazar Hakra and he had to proceed for some distance bare-headed, but a Hindu gentleman (W. H. A. Tipu) placed a Gandhi cap on his head."

Deputising, in its unfortunate silence, for our contemporary, the "Roznama-i-Khilafat" I place publicly on record my appreciation of the felicitous reports quoted above. Further, I congratulate the "Muslims" of Lahore on their magnificent demonstrations which prove beyond the wildest hopes of Muslim leaders and myself the success of the last two or three years of active organisation. Hota hai jada palma phir Karavan hamara.

May I also at least on my behalf, congratulate Doctor Ansari on three things.
(1) The gentleman responsible for the job confined his attention only to his cap.
(2) Shoes thrown at him were old and worn out, and
(3) He got something that every "Traitor" would proudly treasure.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

A NEW SOLUTION.

(By K. G. MASRUWALA.)

Rightly or wrongly, most people swear to-day by "representative government," and rightly or wrongly, most people assume, firstly, that the legislature is the most important part of government and that therefore the utmost care should be taken to make it thoroughly "representative"; ... secondly, that representation means representation of all distinct political and other "interests." I, for my part, think that a legislature will not, necessarily, produce good government, simply because it is composed of the most thoroughly proportionate representation of all "interests." A good government requires, besides representatives of "interests," people, who are free from all "interests," that is, people, who do not swear to represent any particular "interest," but promise to take a dispassionate and truthful view of every matter brought before the legislature, and who, therefore, may be called "disinterested," or truly "independent" members. I should think that the greater the number of such members, the better it would be for the good government of a country.

THE OBSTACLE.

But this is an ideal which may or may not be reached for a long time to come. For the moment we are faced with the communal problem, so skillfully developed that, unless it is satisfactorily solved, it would appear that no political progress is possible. The Congress may be right in holding that there is no body of representatives, worthy the name, at the back of communalists. Nevertheless, there is before it a problem, which it is unable to disregard by a mere denial of the representative character of its supporters.

Whether the present communalists are genuine or not, I think it cannot be denied that the Indian soil is very favourable to sectarianism, and the wonder is not, that it has been possible to create about three or four communalist parties, but rather that there are not dozens of them. Once a few communalist parties are recognised, scores could come into existence at once.

The Congress tried to prevent this danger by refusing to recognise the principle of communalism; altogether. It tried, but did not succeed, and was obliged to make a compromise with the principle. This has not, however, satisfied even the parties sought to be placated, not to mention those which it still declines to recognise.

I humbly beg to suggest a scheme, which, while, on the one hand, it will allow full liberty to any community, however small, to try to send representatives sworn to promote a particular interest, will on the other hand, afford the greatest opportunity to have the legislature composed of the best possible men in the country, so that if the legislature is not better, the only remark that could be made would be that the country did not deserve it.

THE SCHEME.

My scheme is as follows:—

PART I.

It assumes complete adult franchise and is worked upon an indirect election system of a particular type, so that, for that limited purpose, no disqualifying clauses need be considered necessary.

1. Any association, having or its roll not less than 250 adult members, with well-defined aims and objects, and registered at least 12 months before an election and showing active existence till the time of election, should be entitled to nominate an agent, with

general or limited powers, to take part in the election. The nomination may be made directly by the members if the association is limited geographically to one single taluka or town, and indirectly through its executive, if it is not so limited; provided that the number of the executive body, for his purpose, is, say, at least 1 for every 25 members.

2. The association may be geographically limited or otherwise, but for the purpose of provincial elections, it should be deemed to be situated in the district, in which it has registered its principal office. Moreover, for provincial elections, it should have 25 members from the same province.

3. A person may be a member of any number of associations, no having mutually inconsistent objects.

4. The duly empowered agent of such an association must be free from such moral disqualifications, as would disentitle him from becoming a legislator himself.

5. The agent, unless disauthorised by the principal association, in that behalf, would have the right to propose and support a candidate; and the candidature of a person proposed and supported by at least five agents may be accepted. The candidate need not himself be the agent of any association.

6. At the election, the agent unless holding limited authority might vote for as many candidates as he chooses, not exceeding the number of seats to be filled up.

7. All candidates receiving A.S. votes, (A, number of agents voting; S, number of seats), may be considered as elected. (If A.S. is fraction, the integer to be added by 1).

By this means, a few seats will generally remain vacant. We shall see later how these should be filled up.

PART II.

8. An association should have a right to nominate a member or members if it satisfies the following condition, viz: for provincial legislatures, if it has on its roll directly or through affiliated associations (all situate in the same province) not less than 5,000 members, one legislator for each complete unit of 5,000; and for the Central Legislature, if it has not less than 100,000 members in India, one legislator for each unit of 100,000.

9. A branch association of a provincial or all-India association need not be debarred from taking part in an election under Part I, if it satisfies the conditions of that part; provided that an association may not be affiliated to more than one provincial association or more than one all-India association.

10. The above nominations may be made as follows:—
The association should by such rules of election as it deems sufficient create a board of agents or this purpose, the number of agents being at least, say, 1 for every 1,000 members. This body should elect its legislators in such manner as is agreeable to it.

11. The association would have, I presume, its own procedure for the settlement of election disputes, if any.

PART III.

12. The body of legislators, formed as above, should fill up the vacant seats in some such manner as the following; viz: a number, say 5/6ths by co-option, and the rest by nomination by the elected President—the nomination to take place after the co-option, which may take place, if so desired, at a preliminary meeting before the election.

(Continued on Page 5.)

U. P. Governor's "Advice."

"Political agitation" is naturally obnoxious to that good and benevolent bureaucrat, Sir Malcolm Hailey, and his reply to the address "from the residents of Garhwal" does justice to his deep solicitude for the people under his charge. Shorn of its platitudinous and paternal drapery, his "message" means that, for the sake of their "reputation" the people of Garhwal must maintain a healthy political lethargy. They may, if they insist, try, tentatively, to stir themselves into "political consciousness," but it must be done ever so carefully, cautiously and gradually, lest there arise "unsettlement and disorder" to "endanger the very basis of ordered progress." The leeper must not awake beyond yawning stage since Sir Malcolm Hailey has ruled that discontent will lead to chaos, starvation, hunger, agrarian distress are not to be fought against because of the dangers of political agitation. Political agitation certainly involves an open defiance to present conditions in which India and Indians exist, for Britain, and we are not surprised that Sir Malcolm Hailey should solemnly take the field against "agitators."

Sovereignty Of The People.

The Mysore State People's Conference has done well to pass unanimously a resolution that the State people must have separate and effective representation in the future All-India Constitution. It is a travesty of the principle of representation for the Princes to suggest that they and their nominees are the legitimate representatives of the State people. Such a view is only an illegitimate off-spring of the obsolete, absurd and discredited theory of the Divine Right of Kings. Similarly the Princes' suggestion is untenable that their claim to represent their subjects is but a part of their sovereignty. A Sovereign may be a Sovereign but cannot be a representative except with the approval of the people whom he professes to represent. Besides, it will not do to side-track the principle that the people alone are the true Sovereign body, Kings being only the symbols or the trustees of the sovereignty only so long as the people allow the trusteeship to continue. It is essential for the organisers of States people's conferences to soak the minds of the masses in these essential principles of democracy.

Then And Now.

At a conference of the suppressed classes held in August 1930 the President deplored the negligible representation of these classes in the Legislatures and added: "The remedy lies not in enclosing ourselves in a separate compartment but in increasing our voting strength to the fullest possible extent by demanding adult suffrage. If we can get adult suffrage—and here I must say that we must insist upon it as one of our most essential demands—we ought to have no objection to the scheme of joint electorates with reserved seats being applied to the Depressed Classes." Referring next to the duties of the minorities to the country, he said: "There is undoubtedly an obligation on the majority to consent to the safeguards for the minorities. But there rests on the minorities an obligation of equal sanctity not to insist on such safeguards as will block the way to the unity of all. From this point of view, the scheme of joint electorates and reserved seats must be pronounced to be superior to that of separate electorates." These were the remarks of Dr. Ambedkar made in 1930. But of course, since then much water has flown down the Ganges and he is now railing at Mahatma Gandhi for sticking to joint electorates for the suppressed classes.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.

as follows:—
BRITISH GOVERNMENT
WARNED

DR. SAPRU AT FEDERAL COMMITTEE

If the Government tried to do so to-day they would be out of order and "there would be the opportunity that would not arise," Sir S. Hoare expressed an opinion that many matters could be best settled in the actual working of the Constitution and referring to the bigger question of distinction between representatives of the Crown subjects and other Ministers (which the Federal Structure Sub-Committee had been discussing) expressed the view that it would be better in the transitional period frankly to recognise the existence of the distinction. He pointed out that the representatives of the Crown, subjects would be under the directions of the Governor-General

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

BHOPAL Oct. 23

INDIAN GOLD FOR BRITISH SILVER?

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 6, Bengal Chemical ordy 177, Bengal Telephone ordv. 9 Rawalbindi Electric 14, Benar Iron 3-10, Indian Galvanizing 6-8, Indian Iron and Steel 5-10 Indian Wood Products 17-8 Cawnpore sugar 18-8 Champaran Sugar 18-4, Bishanuth tea 20 Dhelakhat 21-8, East India 11-4 Phaskowa 6-4, Rajnagar 2-8, Sarugaon. 7-4.—A. P.

ASSAILANTS ESCAPE

MR. DURNO TO BE OPERATED
UPON.

Adjournment Motion Talked Out In Mysore Assembly

The debate was animated and the Member imparted heat by attributing communal bias and satyagraha ideals from British India. This member was promptly pulled up by the Diwan.

Allegations against the Police were strongly refuted by Government.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

DERA GHAZI KHAN, Oct. 27.

His Excellency the Governor ar-

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Acting General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation issued the following statement:

Assam Bengal Ry.	40			wireless.
	<u>4,539</u>	5.93:		Instead of waiting for any more
				surprises and never-ending threa-

Total: 10,401.
PLEA FOR BOYCOTT.

LAHORE Oct 27

When the procession reached outside Shahalmi Gate, a few hooligans stood in front of the car and wanted it to proceed further over them. This was not acceptable to the followers of the creed of non-violence and as this procession had completed its scheduled route, Dr. Ansari was taken in another car to his residence. It is a deliberate lie to say that a shoe was thrown at Dr. Ansari as was given by some paper."—A. P.

LONDON, Oct. 23.
(SPECIAL CABLE)

1951 2 22
arrived at Ghazi Ghat on 27th where he was met by the Commissioner of Multan Division, Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police of Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi. He moreover to Dera Ghazi Khan and granted interviews to Tumandars in the afternoon and attended a party given by Mir Dast Mohd. Khan, Nazim Chief.—A.P.

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Acting General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation issued the following statement:

Assam Bengal Ry.	40		wireless.
			Instead of waiting for any more
	4,539	5,93:	surprises and never-ending threa

BOMBAY, Oct. 23. In connection with the interview between the Railway Board and the Rallwaymen's Federation which takes place on Friday 30th instant at N.W. Delhi, a meeting of the Council of Action of the Federation will take place at 9 p.m. on the 29th instant at No. 7, Western Hotel, New Delhi. In the room of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President, and another meeting of the Council will take place next day at 8 a.m. at the same place. A. P.

JOINT CONFERENCE ON DEFENCE SUGGESTED.

GOVERNMENT'S FUTURE
PROGRAMME

ARMY AND FINANCE.

DECISION BY JOINT CON-

It appears that the consensus of opinion from the discussions of the Army favours the examination of the whole question of Defence by a permanent committee, recommendations of which should be submitted to the British Government. The recommendations should then be considered by a joint conference of the representatives of the British Government and the nominees of the Round Table Conference, and the decisions of this conference are to be enforced by the Federal Government.—R. T. Special.

FEDERAL MINISTRY

Relation With Legislature.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Questions on which Lord Sankey desired the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's opinion comprised (1) Ministry and its relations with the legislature and (2) Distribution of powers between the Federal and Provincial Legislatures and the effect in the States of the Legislation relating to the Federal Subjects. Lord Sankey stated with reference to the second head that he had excised the question of residual powers, but thought that the remainder might be discussed.

ment could be simpler, safer or more effective.

"Vapex" goes straight to the cause of the trouble—the germs which multiply so rapidly in the dark, warm passages of nose and throat. The sooner "Vapex" is used, the sooner will your cold disappear.

SHAFT'S OBJECTION.
Sir M. Shaft pointed out that the Muslims did not desire to deal with the first head, until the Minorities' question had been considered.

considered.
Lord Saakey said he would try to postpone as many items as it was possible, but he thought that there was no communal consideration involved in the discussion of the position of persons appointed by the Governor-General to assist in the administration of the Reserved subjects, which included the first head.

Pand't Malaviya questioned how the matter could be discussed, until the Committee knew what subjects were to be reserved.

Lord Sankey indicated that he did not agree with this contention.

ARMY MEMBER.

Discussion of the position of persons appointed by the Governor-General was then opened by Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar who assumed that the Reserved subjects were those that were so scheduled in the last session. He said it had been

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made more or less clear that the Ministers administering there these subjects should be appointed by the Viceroy and not by the Prime Minister. Dealing specially with the position of the Army Member, Mr. Mudaliyar suggested that he should be appointed from the elected members of either Legislature, including the representatives of the States. He said that unless the Army Member was so appointed, the present hostility to the Army on the part of the Assembly would continue. The Army Member should have the same position in the cabinet as other Ministers, but if the Viceroy and the Army Member differed from the Cabinet, their view should prevail, except when disagreement related to the Civil administration, Technical details in charge of the Commander-in-Chief, but the administration must remain with the Army.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.
As arranged at present the Indian
an Cricket Team will sail from
Bombay for England by s.s. "Viceroy of India" on the 8th of April, 1932 and return to India by the same boat leaving London in the 3rd week of September.—A.P.

Member. Mr. Mudaliyar suggested that the military policy should be fixed for definite periods, during which the Legislature should be precluded from changing the policy, but it should be open to the Legislature to criticise the control of administration of the accepted policy.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.—R. T. Special.



**CURES COLDS
SAFELY.**

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Of all Chemists.

Thomas Ke:Foot & Co., Ltd.

ENGLAND



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TORIES SWEEP THE POLL

Continued from page 12.

22448. O. G. Willey (Labour) 10507. No change.

WALTHAMSTOW—East: G. B. Beauchamp (Conservative) 18315. H. W. Wallace (Labour) 9883. A. C. Crane (Liberal) 3198. Conservative gain.

BIRMINGHAM—Kings Norton: Major L. B. Thomas (Conservative) 22053. G. R. Mitchinson (Labour) 11016. A. P. Marshall (Liberal) 5294. No change.

CROYDON—North: Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Mason (Conservative) 45595. H. W. Ray (Labour) 10795. No change.

Woolwich shrdl mfw

BEITFORD—Deals: A. Hahely (Conservative) 26558. C. W. Bowerman (Labour) 22244. Conservative gain.

POPLAR BOW AND BROMLEY—D. L. R. Guthrie (Conservative) 11642. George Lansbury (Labour) 16366. No change.

WOLVERHAMPTON BILSTON—G. K. Peto (Conservative) 20626; J. Baker (Labour) 16847. Conservative gain.

BRADFORD SOUTH—H. Holdsworth (National Liberal) 31531; W. Hurst (Labour) 15994. National Liberal gain.

BIRMINGHAM DUDDESTON—O. E. Simmonds (Conservative) 16332. G. F. Sawyer (Labour) 9789. Jesse Williams (New Party) 284. B. Moore (Communist) 327. Conservative gain.

SOUTHWARK NORTH—E. A. Strauss (National Liberal) 13045. George Isaacs (Labour) 7053. National Liberal gain.

BRISTOL—St. Paul's: J. H. P. Pass (Labour) 15143. Conservative gain.

SHEFFIELD ATTERCLIFFE—C. F. Pike (Conservative) 15185; C. H. Wilson (Labour) 15029. G. Fletcher (Communist) 2790. Conservative gain.

HOLBORN—Stuart Bevan (Conservative) 10394. F. W. Hickinbottom (Labour) 2916. No change.

WEST RIDING, NORMANTON—J. Kumberlin (Conservative) 9974. F. Hall (Labour) 22877. No change.

LANCASHIRE-WASHINGTON—Peter Henson (Conservative) 15691. R. J. Davis (Labour) 19391. No change.

WEST RIDING, KEIGHLEY—G. S. Harvie Watt (Conservative) 19079. W. J. Crossland (Labour) 19344. H. B. Less-Smith (Labour) 13192. Conservative gain.

MIDDLESEX-FINCHLEY—Major E. Cadeagan (Conservative) 34235. G. S. G. (Labour) 6440. No change.

FULHAM-WEST—Sir Cyril Cobb (Conservative) 24257. J. W. Banfield (Labour) 12164. No change.

FULHAM-EAST—Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan (Conservative) 23438. J. H. Greenwood (National Liberal) 1738. Sir Herbert J. Maynard (Labour) 8917. No change.

RICHMOND—Sir Newton Moore (Conservative) 35333. J. L. Thomson (Labour) 6460. No change. (Sir Newton Moore is at present in New Zealand. He cabled his election manifesto to England.)

NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE—(North) Sir N. Grant Doyle (Conservative) 26245. R. J. Thompson (Labour) 5791. No change.

FAISLEY—Hon. J. P. MacLay (Liberal) 26187. James Welsh (Labour) 16183. Liberal gain.

GREENOCK—Sir Geoffrey Collins (National Liberal) 19013. Thomas Irwin (Labour) 10859. A. Ferguson (Communist) 6440. National Liberal gain.

DUNDEE—(2 seats) Mrs. Florence Horsburgh (Conservative) 46556. Mr. Macdonald (Labour) 32573. B. Scymour (Prohibitionist) 32229. R. Stewart (Communist) 10264. D. Foot, son of Mr. Isaac Foot (Liberal) 52048. This means one Liberal and one Conservative gain from Labour and Prohibitionist. Mr. Stewart is at present in prison serving 30 days.

CAMBERWELL PECKHAM—Viscount Boreale (Conservative) 19458. E. Tyler (National Labour) 1442. John Bickett (Labour) 12127. Captain H. Beaumont (Labour) 1350. Conservative gain. Boreale is ex-Naval Lieutenant and son and heir of Earl Beatty.

WILLESDEN WEST—Mrs. H. R. Tate (Conservative) 23010. S. P. Viant (Labour) 1550. Conservative gain.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE EAST—Lt.-Col. Maurice Alexander (Labour) 14176. Sir Robert Aske (National Liberal) 34522. National Liberal gain.

HAMPSHIRE—George Balfour (Conservative) 76929. Harry Smith (Labour) 5475. No change.

LANCASHIRE, INCE—R. Catorall (Conservative) 19440. G. Macdonald (Labour) 23327. No change.

LANCASHIRE ROXTON—H. Sutcliffe (Conservative) 21046. C. J. Linworth (Labour) 5913. R. F. Walker (Liberal) 14142. No change.

MIDDLESEX—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (Conservative) 66305. Mrs. Blanco White (Labour) 15305. No change.

MIDDLESEX HENDON—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (Conservative) 66305. Mrs. Blanco White (Labour) 15305. No change.

RAMSBOTHAM (Conservative) 32148; R. Carrington-Wills (Labour) 10309. No change.

HAMPSHIRE-Aldershot—Viscount Wolmer (Conservative) 22134. Miss Mary Richardson (Labour) 4061. No change.

GUMBERLAND-NORTH—Captain F. Graham (Conservative) 12504. Wilfrid Roberts (Liberal) 11227. No change.

LEEDS-CENTRAL—R. D. Danman (National Labour) 28493. W. Turner-Samuel (Labour) 10533. National Labour gain.

DERBYSHIRE-Chesterfield—R. J. E. Conant (Conservative) 23026; George Benson (Labour) 17346. Conservative gain.

PERTH AND KINROSS-Perth—Lord Scone (Conservative) 19254. F. Norie Miller (Liberal) 15356; Mrs. Helen Gault (Labour) 3705. No change.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. R. Briscoe (Conservative) 27342; G. T. Garratt (Labour) 11013. No change.

SUSSEX-Eastbourne—E. Marjorie Banks (Conservative) 31240. A. J. Marshall (Labour) 5379. No change.

STAFFORD—Stafford: W. Ormsby Gore (Conservative) 18437; Len Smith (Labour) 3649. No change.

WILTSHIRE-Swindon—Sir R. G. Mitchell Banks, K. C. (Conservative) 22756. Dr. Christopher Addison (Labour) 17933. Conservative gain.

DERBYSHIRE-Ikerton—George Oliver (Labour) 17635. A. J. Flint (Liberal) 17597. Liberal gain.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS—Sir John Smith (Conservative) 20734; David Adams (Labour) 16833. No change.

CARLISLE—Sir John Smith (Conservative) 18079; G. Middleton (Labour) 13445. Conservative gain.

NOTTINGHAM-East—L. H. Gluckstein (Conservative) 17481. W. Windsor (Labour) 5339; Norman Birkett, K. C. (Liberal) 11071. Conservative gain. (Birkett, famous Kings Counsel had one of his nomination papers signed by a woman hundred and three years old.)

WANDSWORTH-CENTRAL—Sir Henry Jackson (Conservative) 19150; J. L. Cohen (Labour) 7512; Marshall Diston (New Party) 424. Conservative gain.

COVENTRY—Capt. W. F. Strickland (Conservative) 44395; R. J. Noel Baker (Labour) 28311. Conservative gain.

ESSEX-Colchester—O. Lewis (Conservative) 22285; Commander E. A. Digby R.N. (Labour) 10725. No change.

OXFORD-Henley—Capt. R. P. Henderson (Conservative) 24015; F. J. Henbury (Labour) 3809; R. Horlase Mathews (Liberal) 5111. No change.

ESSEX-Saffron Walden—R. A. Butler (Conservative) 22501. S. Wilson (Labour) 6468. No change.

HAMILTON FYFE DEFEATED—SOMERSET-YEOWILL: Major G. P. Davies (Conservative) 20165; Hamilton Fyfe (Labour) 5377; F. H. Heffer (Liberal) 14036. No change. (Mr. Hamilton Fyfe is a well-known journalist and editor of the "Daily Herald".)

ESSEX-NORTH: Capt. Osbert Peake (Conservative) 34964; L. J. Edwards (Labour) 9427. No change.

DERBYSHIRE-NORTH-EAST—Jardine Whyte (Conservative) 20179; Frank Lee (Labour) 19395; A. Vincent Williams (New Party) 699. Conservative gain.

WEST RIDING-SHIPLEY: J. H. Lockwood (Conservative) 27304; W. A. Robinson (Labour) 14735; W. J. Leaper (New Party) 601. No change.

NORTHAMPTON-KITTERING: J. A. Eastwood (Conservative) 25811; S. E. Perry (Labour) 17095; Conservative gain. (Perry was assisted in his campaign by his lawn tennis star son.)

ESSEX-HARWICH: P. J. Pybus (National Liberal) 28818; Ernest McKee (Labour) 4229. National Liberal gain.

WANDSWORTH-BALHAM AND TOOTING: Sir Alfred Butt (Conservative) 23592; P. F. Polard (Labour) 9780. No change.

CAMBRIDGE: Sir Douglas Newton (Conservative) 23347; Dr. Alexander Wood (Labour) 8362. No change.

BROMLEY: E. T. Campbell (Conservative) 47077; E. B. Gills (Labour) 9265. No change.

CARDIFF-SOUTH: Arthur Evans (Conservative) 19776; Arthur Henderson Junior (Labour) 12089. Conservative gain. Henderson is son of Arthur Henderson.

SURREY-GUILDFORD: Charles Rhye (Conservative) 30038; S. Peck (Labour) 6242. No change.

SOMERSET-PROME: Lord Weymouth (Conservative) 24853; F. Gould (Labour) 17742. Conservative gain.

CARDIFF-CENTRAL: Sir Ernest Bennett (National Labour) 24120; E. Archbold (Labour) 10753. National Labour gain.

ESSEX-ROMFORD: W. Hutchinson (Conservative) 50097; J. Despenser-Robertson (Conservative) 23189; A. Lemon (Labour) 6958. No change.

WILTSHIRE-Salisbury: Maurer J. Despenser-Robertson (Conservative) 23189; A. Lemon (Labour) 6958. No change.

LANCASHIRE-Lancaster: H. J. P. L. Thomas (Conservative) 19418; H. F. Owen (Liberal) 12465. Conservative gain. (Thomas is one of Barclay's Private Secretaries.)

NORTHAMPTON: Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller (Conservative) 23417; Lt.-Col. C. L. Malone (Labour) 18988. Conservative gain.

CUMBERLAND-WORKINGTON: Major the Hon. Christopher Lowther (Conservative) 15815; T. Cape (Labour) 1666. No change.

WANDSWORTH-CLAPHAM: Sir John Leigh (Conservative) 21643; J. H. Carr (National Liberal) 2869; Miss Hilda Browning (Labour) 7317. No change.

LEEDS-West: V. Adams (Conservative) 24701; T. W. Stamford (Labour) 14854. Conservative gain.

BOURNEMOUTH: Brig.-Gen. S. R. Henry Page Croft (Conservative) 36000; J. H. Collingbourne (Labour) 9943. No change.

GLoucester-Winchester: Geoffrey Ellis (Conservative) 31131; Dr. R. A. Lyster (Labour) 13529. No change.

LINCOLNSHIRE: HOLLAND-WITH-BOSION: J. Blundell (National Liberal) 30375; H. J. Parker (Labour) 8840. National Liberal gain.

NOTTINGHAM-BASSETLAW: Malcolm MacDonald (National Labour) 21136; H. M. Watkins (Labour) 13582. National Labour gain. (MacDonald is Premier's son.)

RENT: Ashford: Capt. M. Knatchbull (Conservative) 20891; Rev. R. M. Keaward (National Liberal) 14881. Conservative gain.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Wycombe: Major-General Sir Alfred Kitchin (Conservative) 41208; Dr. Hilda Guest (Labour) 10821. No change.

WEST RIDING, Hemsworth: W. F. C. Parfawate (Conservative) 18079; R. A. Dutton (Liberal) 8783. No change.

ISLE OF ELY: J. A. Whitehead (Liberal) 6993; James de Rothschild (Liberal) 2642; F. J. Knowles (Labour) 4502. No change.

GLoucestershire: J. Fennell (National Labour) 187; P. Masny (National Liberal) 34704. E. L. L. (Labour) 21824; J. Stuart Hart (New Party) 1077. National Liberal gain. Fennell, although official nominated, paid deposit and declined not to pursue campaign but work for National Liberal. Bevin is Secretary of Transport Workers' Union. This is his first incursion into politics.

GLoucestershire, Thornbury: Capt. D. W. Gunston (Conservative) 23072; C. P. Bizard (Labour) 11008; J. H. Whitehouse (Liberal) 7826. No change.

KENT, Gravesend: I. J. Albany (Conservative) 22410; Ben Green (Labour) 12488. No change.

HERTFORD: HITCHER: Viscount Knebworth (Conservative) 25841. Major D. Freyer (Labour) 8312. No change. Knebworth is well-known amateur boxer.

PLINTSHIRE: F. Llewellyn Jones (National Liberal) 40405; Miss Frances Edwards (Labour) 16186. National Liberal gain.

ESSEX, South-eastern: H. V. Raikes (Conservative) 30436; J. R. Odfield (Labour) 20066; Felix Greene (Liberal) 6539. Conservative gain.

CORNWALL, Northern: A. M. Williams (Conservative) 15528; Sir Donald McLean (Liberal) 16876; A. Bennetts (Labour) 1907. No change.

DOUGLAS, Southern: Viscount Cranborne (Conservative) 21284; A. Wiltshire (Labour) 8309. No change.

RAMSAY MACDONALD ELECTED—DURHAM, Seaham: J. Ramsay MacDonald (National Labour) 28978; William Coxon (Labour) 23027; George Lumley (Communist) 677. National Labour gain.

EASTHAM-NORTH: Lt.-Col. John Maynew (Conservative) 22730; Miss Susan Lawrence (Labour) 11782. Conservative gain.

ANGLESEY: A. Hughes (Conservative) 10612; Miss Megan Lloyd George (Liberal) 14339. No change.

CARNARVON DISTRICT: Capt. F. Page-Gourlay (Conservative) 11714; D. Lloyd George (Liberal) 17101. No change.

CORRECTION—LANCASHIRE-LANCASTER: H. Ramsbotham (Conservative) 32185. R. Carrington-Wills (Labour) 10309. No change.

BENN DEFEATED—ABERDEEN (North)—John G. Burnett (Conservative) 22631; Wedgwood Benn (Labour) 8753; Mrs. Helen Crawford (Workers' candidate) 3920. Conservative gain.

LANCASHIRE (Widnes)—J. R. Robinson (Conservative) 25173; G. Cameron (Labour) 15369. Conservative gain.

SUSSEX (Horsham and Worthing)—Earl Winterton (Conservative) 44886; Miss H. Keynes (Labour) 5932. No change.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Rutland and Stamford)—N. W. Smith-Carington (Conservative) 19086; P. E. Church (Labour) 7446. No change.

ISLE OF WIGHT—Capt. P. Macdonald (Conservative) 32728; Captain J. E. Drummond (Labour) 9630. No change.

WEST HAM (Stratford)—Charles Gordon Woodhouse-Temple (Conservative) 13722; T. Groves (Labour) 13925. No change.

LANCASHIRE (Chorley)—Capt. D. H. Hacking (Conservative) 28746; J. Barrow (Labour) 12734. No change.

LANCASHIRE (Heywood and Radcliffe)—J. C. Jackson, K. C. (Conservative) 32429; J. Stott (Labour) 12915. Conservative gain.

FENNER BROCKWAY DEFEATED: SIMON GETS IN.—LEYTON-EAST—Sir Frederick Mills (Conservative) 17285; A. Fenner Brockway (Labour) 10433. Conservative gain.

WEST RIDING (Spen Valley)—Sir John Simon (National Liberal) 28847; Herbert Elvin (Liberal) 15691. National Liberal gain.

HAMPSHIRE (New Forest and Christchurch)—Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Ashley (Conservative) 35544; Frank Stainer (Labour) 7130. No change.

SOMERSET-WELLS—Major J. A. Muirhead (Conservative) 17711; Major J. W. Thompson (Liberal) 12440. No change.

WEDNESBURY—Viscount Ednam (Conservative) 25000; A. Short (Labour) 20842. Conservative gain. (Short was boilermaker. He became barrister and Under-Secretary, Home Office in Labour Government.)

WORCESTER: KIDDERMINSTER—J. S. Wardlaw Milne (Conservative) 33359; Miss Jessie Stephenson (Labour) 9814. No change.

LINCOLNSHIRE-LOUTH—Lt. Col. A. P. Henneage (Conservative) 18434; Ramsay Muir (Liberal) 14433. No change.

QUINTINGHAM-RUSHLIFFE—Sir Henry Betterson (Conservative) 36870; Mrs. Florence Paton (Labour) 14176. No change.

KENT, TONBRIDGE—Col. H. S. Spender-Clay (Conservative) 30602; Mrs. C. C. Borrett (Labour) 8203. No change.

LINCOLNSHIRE-HORNCASTLE—H. Haslam (Conservative) 18100; G. H. J. Dutton (Liberal) 8783. No change.

DEVONSHIRE-DARVALE—Sir Basil Peto (Conservative) 20028; R. Acland (Liberal) 18318. No change.

SOMERSET-WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Lord Esbake (Conservative) 32255; W. B. Craig (Labour) 5905. No change.

WILTSHIRE (Devizes)—Percy Hurd (Conservative) 16792; J. W. Molden (Liberal) 8501. No change.

SURREY (Mitcham)—R. J. Meller (Conservative) 38948; W. Graham (Labour) 12124. No change.

NOTTINGHAM (Newark)—Marquis of Titchfield (Conservative) 25445; J. R. Bellerby (Labour) 10840. No change.

ESSEX (Malden)—Lieut. Col. E. Ruggles-Brise (Conservative) 22665; W. P. Toynbee (Labour) 9078. No change.

NORTHAMPTON (Wellingborough)—Wing-Commander A. W. H. James (Conservative) 22127; G. Dallas (Labour) 14137. Conservative gain.

LEEDS (South)—Noel H. White side (Conservative) 14831; Capt. F. Boulton (Liberal) 6291; H. C. Charlton (Labour) 14156. Conservative gain.

WANDSWORTH (Putney)—Samuel Samuel (Conservative) 27318; J. C. Lawder (Labour) 6172. No change.

HULL (Hfrod)—Sir George Hamilton (Conservative) 47377; Dr. Russell Thomas (Liberal) 9179; P. Astins (Labour) 12173. No change.

HERTFORDSHIRE (Leominster)—Sir Ernest Shepperson (Conservative) 15918; G. A. Edinger (National Liberal) 9803. No change.

WEST RIDING (Sowerby)—M. McCordugdale (Conservative) 25511; W. J. Toot (Labour) 11857. Conservative gain.

ESSEX (Chelmsford)—Lt. Col. Sir Vivian Henderson (Conservative) 31961; J. A. Sparks (Labour) 7755. No change.

BEDFORDSHIRE (Luton)—Dr. Leslie Burgin (National Liberal) 32015; H. Macdonnell (Labour) 7897. National Liberal gain.

SUFFOLK (Woodbridge)—W. R. Taylor (Conservative) 25654; Mrs. I. M. N. Keeble (Labour) 5885. No change.

KENT (Maidstone)—A. C. Boscom (Conservative) 27394; Mrs. S. Masingham (Labour) 6770. No change.

CARDIFF (East)—Temple Morris (Conservative) 12465; E. Emyth Jones (Liberal) 8559; J. E. Edmonds (Labour) 10299. Conservative gain.

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING (Scarborough and Whitby)—Paul Latham (Conservative) 32025; P. S. Eastman (Labour) 6575. No change.

LEEDS (South-east)—P. R. Le Mesurier (Conservative) 16199; Major James Milner (Labour) 17445. No change.

LEEDS (North-east)—Sir John Birchall (Conservative) 37671; A. J. Dobbs (Labour) 10294. No change.

LANCASHIRE (Ormskirk)—S. T. Roshworth (Liberal) 20368; F. B. King (Labour) 10115. Liberal gain.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (Buckingham)—Capt. Sir George Bowyer (Conservative) 23733; J. L. George (Labour) 11736. No change. (Bowyer is Government Whip.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (Crewel)—D. B. Somersel (Conservative) 25141; J. W. Bowen (Labour) 18351. Conservative gain.

LAMBETH-NORTH—Frank Brant (National Liberal) 18368; G. R. Cockermouth; A. C. N. Dixey (Conservative) 12904; Arthur Holgate (Liberal) 1412. No change.

WARRICK-SHREWSBURY—G. A. V. Duckworth (Conservative) 15501; E. Porter (Labour) 2587; Doctor Betty Morgan (Liberal) 9358. No change.

STAFFORD: LICHFIELD—J. Lovat Fraser (National Labour) 26688; G. H. Jones (Labour) 15730. National Labour gain.

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WEST RIDING-ROTHWELL: Major C. N. Stringer (Conservative) 22198; W. Lunn (Labour) 24879. No change.

ISLINGTON-SOUTH: T. F. Howard (Conservative) 18071; W. S. Chase (Labour) 10810. Conservative gain.

WANDSWORTH: Streatham: Mrs. K. B. Fisher (Labour) 5343. No change.

LEICESTERSHIRE GRANTHAM: Sir Victor Warrender (Conservative) 27164; W. M. Moore (Labour) 12111. No change.

WILTSHIRE: Westbury: R. V. Grimstone (Conservative) 16949; John H. Harris (Liberal) 11014; H. Hackett (Labour) 5127. No change.

SOMERSET: Bridgwater: P. P. Crocom-Johnson K. C. (Conservative) 24041; J. M. Potz (Labour) 8974. No change.

SUFFOLK: Sudbury: Col. H. W. Burton (Conservative) 13500. Alan Sainsbury (National Liberal) 10929. No change.

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING: Holderness: S. Savory (Conservative) 21560; Miss A. Mackinnon (Liberal) 10471; J. L. Schulz (Labour) 2927. No change.

MAXTON ELECTED—GLASGOW, Bridgehead: Miss Catherine Gavin (Conservative) 11941; James Maxton (Labour) 18930; No change.

Miss Gavin, 24-year old Doctor of Philosophy was in many cases shorted down and her platform was invaded during the contest. This constituency is one of most turbulent districts of Glasgow where the appearance of Conservative colours is like red rag to the bull.

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KENT, Dover: Major the Hon. A. Astor (Conservative) 29743; W. Astor (Labour) 9781. No change. Major Astor is owner of the "Times".

WILTSHIRE, Chippenham: Cap. V. A. Cazalet (Conservative) 17232; W. R. Robns (Labour) 2194; H. W. S. Howard (Liberal) 10928. No change.

SUFFOLK, Lowestoft: Sir Gerald Rentoul (Conservative) 22886; E. J. C. Neep (Labour) 10894. No change.

HERTFORD-HAMEL: Hampstead: J. C. C. Davidson (Conservative) 21946; R. Millar (Labour) 2677; G. T. Le Quesne K.C. (Liberal) 8021. No change.

WIMBLEDON: Sir Joan Power (Conservative) 39643; T. Braddock (Labour) 9674. No change.

HERTFORD-HERTFORD: Rear Admiral M. F. Sueter (Conservative) 25751; R. S. Edwards (Labour) 7092. No change.

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WEST HAM-UPTON: A. J. Chotzner (Conservative) 17561; Ben Gardner (Labour) 12453. Conservative gain.

SUSSEX-LEWES: Capt. J. Loder (Conservative) 25181; Frank Hancock (Labour) 5795. No change.

CHURCHILL'S EASY WIN—ESSEX, Epping: Winston Churchill (Conservative) 35565; A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C. (Liberal) 15670; J. Ranger (Labour) 4713. No change.

DUMFRIES: Dr. J. Hunter (Liberal) 26373; J. S. Paterson (Labour) 7893. No change.

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SEQUEL TO TRAM AND CAR COLLISION
Accused Fined

That a sum of Rs. 5,000 were paid as compensation to a lady by the B. E. S. and T. Company for injuries sustained in an accident was mentioned before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, when judgment was delivered in a case in which a tram driver was charged with rash and negligent driving.

On August 20, last, it appeared, that Mrs. C. E. Davis was driving a Morris Cowley car No. Y. 1496, along the Esplanade Road, when the engine suddenly failed as the car was traversing the tram lines. Mrs. Davis signalled to Bijoo Chitan, the driver of the tram car, to stop. The tram and the car, however, collided and the latter was pushed forward to a distance of 80 feet. The car was damaged and the lady was injured, as a result of which she was detained in the Hospital for about 4 weeks.

The driver of the tram pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that the distance between the two vehicles at the time of the collision was very little and he had no time to apply the brakes.

COMPENSATION NEY.

Before orders in the case were passed by the Magistrate, the counsel for the defence told the Magistrate that the Tramway Company had paid Rs. 5,000 to Mrs. Davis for injuries sustained by her in the accident, and also Rs. 600 for the damage to the car. Under these circumstances he pleaded for a lenient sentence.

The accused was fined Rs. 30 or in default 3 weeks' imprisonment.

MEETINGS & PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED

Hartal At Halvad & Dhrangadhra.

DHRANGADRA, Oct. 26.

The Political Secretary, Dhrangadhra States:—
"Not only to open the repudiation of the settlement but was further designed to erode dissatisfaction and contempt towards the state, and was likely to cause breach of public tranquillity, the District Magistrate had to prohibit all meetings, processions, and demonstrations connected with the observance of the so called 'Dhrangadhra Day.' In this connection Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, Secretary of the All-India Rajasthan Parishad, who had come here to promote and organise the day, and was found to be stirring up trouble, and inciting the people, had to be deported out of the limits of the State, in the interest of the public peace.

The order prohibiting processions, meetings, etc., in connection with the celebration of the 'Dhrangadhra Day,' had been promulgated also at Halvad notwithstanding a number of people of that place attempted to defy that order by taking a procession through the town which had to be dispersed by a lathi charge after a due warning by the Local Magistrate. In the scuffle, that resulted, three policemen and four persons from the mob were injured. Everything is quiet, though a partial hartal is being maintained by the agitators both at Halvad and Dhrangadhra.



Continental

Raw Cotton Situation

BROAD OUTLOOK CONSTRUCTIVE

Cotton Preferred To Gold

Bombay, Oct. 26.
Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

For something like six months we have endeavoured to stress the broad rather than the parochial outlook on Cotton and the action of markets during the last two weeks has provided a very good example of the manner in which the beginning of a change in sentiment can be just as constructive as formerly an almost universal pessimism was destructive. Statistically the cotton position was hopeless. It was made more so by the last Bureau, published on the 8th October when more than half a million bales were added to an already overwhelming supply. Yet from that date New York has advanced more than a Cent. There were some unfavourable rains in Texas last week, but viewing the Belt as a whole the weather has been abnormally favourable and gains for the first half of the current month are expected to constitute a record. Can then the advance be healthy in face of such facts? We admit two sides to the question, but, in our opinion, the final bias favours consolidation and the probability of higher prices after that consolidation.

It is reported that cotton is now accumulating in the South. It would be strange if it were not so, but we have a healthy regard for facts coming under our personal observation and one such fact is that the basis of cotton relative to contracts to-day is firmer than it was a week ago. The premium for distant in New York is such that when cotton in the interior is available at or about tendering basis there are willing buyers who take it off the market, sell a distant month and await developments in the knowledge that a margin calculable to-day is eventually theirs if meanwhile no more profitable outlet makes an appearance. That is business the soundness of which is beyond question and, as it has the additional advantage of involving an immediate transfer of funds from Currency to a Commodity with a line of retreat altogether from the former by the lifting of a hedge in the event of depreciation, it must continue to appeal to those who, with adequate reason, now-a-days place their faith in Commodities rather than Currencies.

Arguments against the soundness of the advance, in our opinion, concern in the first place the fact that the present buying of cotton is the result of negative rather than positive reasoning in that purchases have been made not so much because it is felt that there is a raw material which soon must go into consumption but rather because at long last the paradox of the Gold position is being generally recognised and the realisation of the fact that if the Gold Standard is no longer allowed to work as it was intended to work more countries must come off Gold or alter the relationship of their Currency to Gold. We regret our frequent reiteration of this Gold question. Frankly, we are tired of it, ourselves, but it is a fact that

cotton is being preferred to gold or the paper that has a theoretical and practical relationship to gold. We personally think the reasoning is sound, the advance in consequence sound and likely in time to go further, but we do not dogmatically wish to force such views on to others who may prefer to await the normally more convincing evidence of marked increases in consumption.

Secondly there are those who quite correctly recall the fact that the Hoover moratorium enthusiasm was short lived and the present advance in some ways savours of Hooverism. Mr. Hoover, as we have said before, has secured his niche in history. He is one of the great ones of the earth, but would have been greater if he had acted several years ago. The fact that the optimism which followed his proposals was premature does not mean that the present trend of events is not sound with the financial interrelationship of countries in its present state of flux, there must continue to be a necessity for opportunism in operating, but the broad outlook is, in our opinion, constructive.

As for Bombay, although the local market during the week has tended to cheapen relative to Americans, this has been offset to some extent by the continued appreciation of the Rupee relative to Sterling and we are still too dear for export enquiry other than on a small scale. The basis in the Spot market has been well maintained on a good local Mill enquiry and buying for shipment to China.

In the growing districts, open sunny weather has greatly improved the crop outlook and, although the small arrivals now coming into Oomra markets are black leaf, the quality should improve when arrivals increase. Present weather conditions are ideal.

Poona Anti-untouchability Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 26.

The eleventh session of the Anti-Untouchability Conference ended last night. About three hundred people attended the Conference, Kshastha Jagadguru of Kholapur graced the occasion by his presence in the evening and spoke a few words. The Conference passed twelve resolutions, the most important were two, which referred to the question of electorate.

Dr. Solanki M.L.C., moved a resolution that the Conference demanded separate electorates on population basis for untouchables in Central Provincial and local bodies, and further requested the R.T.C. delegates to support this demand.

The Conference also resolved that the Congress should also come forward to support the demands of untouchables, embodied in the above resolution, in case it fails to support. The Congress or its workers should cease to speak in the name of untouchables at the Round Table Conference or other places.

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Implication Of "Import Duty On Raw Cotton"

IT IS INDIRECT BOUNTY TO LANCASHIRE SAY E. AFRICAN COTTON MERCHANTS

The following are extracts from a pamphlet "Import Duty on Raw Cotton" published by the East African Cotton Merchants' Association:—

In their Emergency Budget introduced in September 1931, to meet the desperate financial situation, the Government of India have imposed among other things an Import Duty of 1/2 anna per pound on raw cotton. In introducing this proposal the Finance Member himself was apologetic and said: "I must expect criticism of these duties from the Cotton Mills and I must acknowledge that their imposition may appear in some ways inconsistent with previous policy." It seems that he himself was fully aware of the consequences. It is however necessary that the public should be informed of all that is involved in this new form of taxation.

HANDICAP TO INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The Import Duty of 1/2 anna per pound works out as equivalent to Rs. 24-8 per candy. It is a direct handicap to the Indian textile industry. It contravenes elementary principles of taxation. While European countries impose heavy duties on the imports of manufactures, they place no restriction on the imports of raw materials. The Indian Fiscal Commission definitely laid down that it was not expedient to tax the raw materials of an industry. The Taxation Enquiry Committee also recommended a "lowering" of the duties on the raw materials of an industry where such duties existed. It would, therefore, be necessary to examine a little more closely the full implication of the duty on raw cotton.

In many quarters it is claimed that such an Import Duty on foreign cotton will protect the Indian growers. This proposition is very difficult to support, because out of a total production of 70,00,000 Bales India uses hardly 35,00,000 Bales and the balance has to be exported. The price, therefore, which the entire cotton crop can secure is the price realised in world markets for its exportable surplus. This is an elementary principle of Economics and it readily follows from the fact that cotton cannot have two prices, one for home consumption, and one for export, in one and the same country, say the producing country. This will be realised all the more when the next Indian Crop begins to be marketed.

BOUNTY TO LANCASHIRE.

It is an indirect bounty to Lancashire and that is what explains the extraordinary eagerness of some European concerns to support the Import Duty on raw cotton. In replying to a question in the House of Commons on the 5th October 1931 Sir Samuel Hoare admitted this and expressed how as the Secretary of State for India he had watched the interests of Lancashire:—

"In the House of Commons replying to question to-day Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that the difference in the ordinary rates between British and Non-British Cotton piece-goods was now 6½ against 5 per cent. previously. The other mitigating factors as far as Britain was concerned were the duties on machinery and raw cotton.

The Indian Mill's were turning to finer counts which were the special preserve of Lancashire. It is therefore quite obvious that by imposing this import duty on raw cotton the Government of India are killing three birds with one stone, viz:

- (1) They are handicapping the Indian textile industry.
- (2) They are securing cheaper cotton for Lancashire.
- (3) They are securing some additional revenue.

It is therefore very much to be desired that Members of the Assembly will rise to the occasion and throw out this duty on imports of raw cotton. All taxes have a tendency to rise. If once this sinister principle, that the raw materials of an industry may be taxed, is allowed, there is no knowing to what lengths such taxes may go.

UGANDA INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

Apart from the general question of an Import Duty on all foreign cotton the case against an Import Duty on Uganda Cotton is particularly stronger.

Uganda is essentially an Indian Colony, because the Indian

population there comes next to the African population. India has proved the best market for Uganda Cotton with the result that in recent years the bulk of her crop is finding its way in the Indian markets to the practical exclusion of other markets.

Naturally the growing Indian demand has greatly helped Indian spinners, who now realise over 80 per cent. of the total Uganda crop. It has also greatly helped Cotton Growing in Uganda which from a meagre 4,000 Bales in 1907-8 has reached to a total of 2,00,000 Bales.

APPEAL TO ASSEMBLY.
To recapitulate, it is claimed that an Import Duty on the raw Materials of an Indian Industry is not sound finance: It is not calculated to assist the Indian Cotton Grower though at first sight it appears to do so, it imposes an unnecessary handicap on an Indian Industry and gives an undeserved bounty to Lancashire, and finally it threatens to extinguish cotton growing in Uganda where the stake is predominantly Indian. It is therefore our earnest appeal to the public bodies in India to protest against the import duty on raw cotton, and to members of the Assembly to throw out this duty in the November Session. Even if an Import Duty is imposed on raw cotton there should be a special exemption in favour of East African Cotton.

General Rain in Bengal & Burma.

POONA, Oct. 27.

Yesterday's depression near the Sandheads is weakening, but a trough of low pressure extends this morning from the head of the Bay to Southwest Bay of Bengal. There has been nearly general rain in East Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma with locally heavy falls in former division. There has also been nearly general rain in North Madras Coast and local rain in Lower Burma with a few falls in South-east Madras. The western disturbance is still affecting Kashmir. The temperature continued to be below the normal from North Hyderabad to South Rajasthan.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Upper Burma, Assam, East Bengal and North Madras Coast and extend in Southeast Madras.—A.P.

THE POWER OF GANDHI.

Two Parties At R. T. C.—The Empire And Gandhi

The "Nation" of New York, writes:—

When before has the world seen a spectacle comparable to Mahatma Gandhi in St. James's Palace? Here is one naked little man, physically a ridiculous figure, negotiating with the British Empire. There are two parties to the Round Table—the Empire and Gandhi. The one is fortified by tradition of conquest, by caste, by oppression, by greed, by fear that the change which impends will mean its own destruction, and let it also be said, by the honest belief, held by great multitudes of Englishmen, that any change will spell only misery, anarchy and chaos for India. On the other hand is Mr. Gandhi with his vacuum bottle of goat's milk in one hand and his picnic basket of dates and dried corn in the other, exemplifying, in his insignificant person and with his slow, calm English voice, the majesty of an idea. It is the doctrine of non-violent resistance which is giving him his power, which speaks through him, and which, in the last resort, if it is consistently adhered to, is certain to bring him victory.

There was, among Indian delegates as well as British, evidently not a little apprehension over what the Mahatma would say in his first address to the Round Table Conference. But Gandhi was so gentle, so calm, so sweetly reasonable that for the moment fears seem to be laid. Nor is this to say that he departed from his position, announced long ago and many times since, that India must be free.

GENTLE BUT STRONG WORDS.

"If we are intent on complete independence" (he said), "it is not

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Forthcoming Labour Conference

The following is issued over the signatures of Mrs. Tarabai Manecklal Premchand (Chairman) and Miss R. Donare, convenor:—

The Standing Sectional Committee of the National Council of Women in India, which is affiliated to the International Council of Women, was first formed in July last with the representatives from each Provincial Council and its affiliated bodies.

One of the objects of the N. C. W. I. is to promote the welfare of women and children in the country in every direction, socially, morally and educationally. This Council is widely known for its active interest in all questions affecting the welfare of women and children. It has acted so often as an agent for disseminating knowledge, sometimes pressing directly for legislation, at other times crystallising problems by its investigations, that it has come to be regarded as a body representative both of women's needs and of women's opinions. Much of its work is known to the public, but those who are not fully aware of its activities will be interested to know that the N. C. W. I. has taken up work in connection with legislation, affecting moral and social hygiene and has a special standing sectional committee on legislation. It has likewise a standing sectional committee on Press and Art and on Labour.

The Standing Sectional Committee on Labour of the N. C. W. I. studies questions on labour sent by the International Council of Women and thus co-operates with other countries on different industrial questions through the headquarters of the International Council of Women.

Besides, this Labour Committee has taken up actual practical work of studying unregulated industries and visiting the labouring class in order to study their conditions. A practical interest in industrial questions is a logical sequence to its previous work and as an expression of this, a Conference will be held in February 1932 on the occasion of the Biennial Conference of the Council especially to discuss some of the outstanding problems in industry as they affect women and children of the country.

Fuller details of subjects, speakers and the date of the conference will be announced later. This conference is open to the public. We hope this conference will help in not only creating public opinion and sympathy but will awaken the women of the country to uplift the welfare of their unfortunate sisters.

IMPERIALISM'S DIFFICULTY.

When subjects talk like this to their rulers, one can only pity the rulers. For there is to the analysis no answer that a ruler can make and still be a ruler. And when a subject talks so, he is in fact no longer a subject. Lord Reading last winter declared peremptorily that there was no use in discussing the possibility of India's being received at present on terms of equality with the other dominions. Lord Reading, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is negotiating now at the present conference, and there is no reason to believe that he has changed his views. Even Mr. MacDonald, desiring earnestly to be generous and just, last winter found it necessary also to temporize. India must wait, must learn, must grow to dominion status before being granted dominion privileges. To this one can only say that Mr. Gandhi can wait also, that he also has not changed his views. And his is infinitely the easier task; for he need only quietly and gently refuse to obey the mandates of the Empire. The Empire must enforce them.

THE POWER OF GANDHI.

There was a time when I was proud of being called a British subject. Now I would far rather be called a rebel than a subject. But I have aspired and still aspire to be a citizen, not in the Empire but in a commonwealth—a partnership, if God wills it, indissoluble, but not a partnership imposed by one nation on another.

He comes back each time to the main issue. India must be a nation, in a society of nations of which England also is one, and only one. He says it softly, slowly, gently. But behind him there are millions of his countrymen

for whom he is the one voice, the one word; and behind all of them there is the idea. In the Round Table Conference of last winter Muhammad Ali, the representative of the Moslems, also voiced the idea when he said: "Nobody wins in a battle. It involves only the will to kill, but all of our 320, 000,000 people have the will to die for the birth of India as a free, united nation."

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AN ALTERNATIVE FOR SUBURBAN TAX

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the proposed Municipal suburban tax, may I suggest that as an alternative, the Municipality should levy a Landing tax on all passengers who disembark at Bombay from foreign countries.

In Marseilles, there is the Marseilles Municipal tax which is levied on all passengers embarking from, or disembarking at Marseilles. In the United States, there is the Allen Head-tax of eight dollars on all aliens arriving in that country. These taxes are collected by steamship companies when issuing tickets to passengers. Thousands of passengers embark from or disembark at Bombay, and the municipality would derive a handsome revenue from such a passenger landing-tax.

In the month of February last year, I had addressed a letter to the then Municipal Commissioner on this subject giving detail information of such taxes in Marseilles. I was given to understand that the Retrenchment Committee had a report on this subject, but so far nothing practical had been done in the matter.

I hope that municipality will take up this alternative suggestion and will drop the idea of taxing suburban residents.—Yours, etc.

A BOMBAY RESIDENT.
Bombay, October 27.

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WESTERN BUYING AND SHORT COVERING

Bullish Sentiment.

Bombay, Oct. 29. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market declined 3 points on Southern hedge selling but prices again advanced on Western buying and short covering. The market closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 8.80. The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points to 6.50. The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady with little offering. In the afternoon, hedge selling was in evidence. With New York advances again disappointing, prices eased but buying at limits and an increase in trade calling absorbed hedging and thus prevented decline. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points to 5 pence. East Indian Cotton futures declined 3 points and Egyptian prices closed 3 to 7 points lower. The Alexandria market was irregular and closed at a rise of 1 to 5 points. We still favour purchases on all easy markets as there are signs of confidence which are bound to carry away prices higher in the long run. Messrs. Langley & Co. state: "We have received the following cable from our Liverpool Agents: "For short view think market likely decline somewhat owing disappointment 'no constructive proposals' Franco-American conversation."

Carlsbad estimates world supply Americans 23,097,000 b's against 18,230,000 last year and consumption to end September 1, 1932, 600 b's against 1,665,000 last year. Reuter wires: "It is understood that the stabilisation of the Pound is one of the principal points of discussion in the Hoover-Laval plans for the maintenance of the stability of international exchanges. "It is authoritatively learned that the officials agreed that Sterling must remain the world medium of exchange." That is a comforting thought anyway! Meanwhile President Hoover's assertion that it is imperative for America to keep on gold (presumably also on her present normalcy relative to gold) cost America in the short space of a few hours the nice little sum of 21 million Dollars in the depreciation in value of her new cotton crop—excluding the large part of last year's nine million carry-over still in America. Also there was similar weakness on Wall Street, U. S. Steel declining 3 1/2 per cent. America's unemployed exceed ten millions and the figure before the end of the year will probably be nearer fifteen millions. In mid-winter the comfort of gold will be not too obvious. We conclude with a thought for to-day. What will happen if Rupee exchange by any chance breaks through 1/16 3/16, the Government do not buy Sterling (there were strong protests from influential quarters at the supposed attachment of the Rupee to Sterling) and then Exporters, fearing the worst, come out to sell Sterling? The combination of circumstances is of course not inconsiderable and our question is merely the result of a moment's quiet reverie. Meanwhile our market relative to other cotton markets is too high."

NO GAIN ON SHORT SIDE. Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: "Our Liverpool friends do not look for any rapid trade improvement during the Winter. They do not see anything to be gained on the short side and look for gradually higher levels during the Spring. The world is not so much burdened with over-production of raw material as with poor consumption caused by international trade barriers and restriction of credit. Even with cheap labour it is reported Russia is unable to raise cotton at 5-1/2 cents and if this is correct surely American farmers will not be induced to raise another bumper crop on current prices."

As a result of the Hoover-Laval talks it seems that the world's medium of exchange namely Sterling must remain and should the Election in Britain result in a strong working majority for the National Government then it appears probable that we shall

shortly witness an International Conference which may have far reaching results on the World's trade. Our opinion is unchanged. Sterling/Dollar cross rate dol. 3.88-3/4. PRIVATE CABLES. N. Y. December Highest 6.76-1/2 Lowest 6.51-1/2 N. Y. January Highest 6.83 (2.35 p. m.) Lowest 6.62 (Opening.) Messrs. Chudalla Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends: Liverpool—New York cables. Local short covering. Market small. New York. Short covering. Trade buying. Have a fair opinion of the market but do not anticipate any decided upturn as yet. Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable: 10.40 a. m.—Liverpool market better than expected on lower Exchange 3.90. 3.40 p. m.—New York Cables:—Tendency of producers of cloths sustained demand at December 6.50 Cents level. 4.42 p. m.—New York cables. Textiles better. Strength of wheat market influenced cotton to-day less hedging prospective investment buyers awaiting results of hedging. Should hedging increase prices may go somewhat lower in which case we believe purchases advisable as ultimately we expect higher prices. 8.50 p. m.—New York market advanced on short covering and very little cotton for sale; little hedging.

NEW YORK COTTON	
	New York Oct. 27.
December	6.73
January	6.82
March	6.96
May	7.15
July	7.33

NEW ORLEANS COTTON	
	New York, Oct. 27.
December	6.74
January	6.82
Middling	6.93

NEW YORK.	
	New York, 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)
January	6.64
March	6.75
May	6.97
New York—Noon Call—	
January	5.65
March	6.30
May	6.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS	
	New York, Oct. 27.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	81,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.	
	Liverpool, Oct. 27.
October	4.63
November	4.58
December	4.54
January	4.58
February	4.50
March	4.63
April	4.65
May	4.69
June	4.72
July	4.73
August	4.77
September	4.79
October	4.82
Middling Spot	5.00

INDIAN COTTON.	
	Liverpool, Oct. 27.
Broach—	
Fully Good (good staple)	4.31
Fine (good staple)	4.43
Superfine (good staple)	4.55
Oomra—	
Good	3.97
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.13
Bengal—	
Good	3.73
Fully Good	3.83
Fine	3.93
Soude—	
Fully Good	3.83
Fine	3.93
Superfine	4.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.	
	Liverpool, Oct. 27.
October	6.83
November	7.04
January	7.27
March	7.42
May	7.57
July	7.71
October	7.85

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 28. In sympathy with the earlier advances from New York and weak sterling cross-rate, our market opened steady at Rs. 182-8-0, for Broach April-May delivery. Favourable election report from Great Britain stimulated heavy buying by professional operators with extensive short covering, hardened the prices to Rs. 185-4-0. At this level prices suddenly declined on continued hammering by a professional bear operator. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 9 points and was 10 points higher later on. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:— Broach April-May Rs. 183/4 Oomra Dec-Jan Rs. 157/12 Bengal Dec-Jan Rs. 137/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.	
	Bombay, Oct. 28.
January	103.50 plus 0.70
April	104.70 plus 0.70

GOLD AND SILVER.	
	Bombay, October 28.
Mint Gold, Ready	25 11 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	25 10 3
Mint Gold, 2nd	25 10 0
Silver, Ready	57 4 0
Silver, 1st Settlement	53 4 0
Silver, 2nd	53 4 0

READY COTTON SALES.	
	October 28.
100 P Crystal & Co., Beawar	149
103 Arjan Khimji Bhavajagar	139
53 Arjan Khimji, Bhavnagar	140
50 Vilam Ladna Elchhpur	1684
63 Bombay & Co. Neemuch	154
50 Vilam Ladna Arvi	1712
200 Currimbhai Khachrad	3 off.
104 N Fatehali Porbandar old	123
200 Narsi Nagshi Neemuch	162
200 Hall Bros, Salu	2 off.
150 Vilam Ladna Haida	13 on
100 Kotak & Co., Murizapur	154
50 Kotak & Co., Beapur	152
43 Kotak & Co., Belapur	152
92 P Crystal & Co., Porbandar	163
300 G G Kesha & Co., Wardha	1764

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.	
	Bombay, Oct. 28.
F.P. Bales.	1931-32, 1930-31.
Receipts to date	27-10-31 3112000 4260000
Receipts yesterday	27-10-31 81000 113000
Exports to date	27-10-31 1415000 2088000
Stock at Ports	27-10-31 4206000 3411000
Stock at Interior	
Towns 23-10-31	1559000 1395000
Stock at Liverpool	23-10-31 703000 724000
Visible Supply	23-10-31 7318000 6573000
Quantity in Sight	23-10-31 4698000 5760000
Quantity out of Sight	23-10-31 2592000 2380000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.	
	Bombay, October 28.
Castor-seeds—Delivery May	
Opening Rs. 33 1/2; Highest Rs. 33 1/2; Lowest Rs. 32 1/2; Closing Rs. 33 1/2.	
Groundnut seeds—Delivery February	
Opening Rs. 33 1/2; Highest Rs. 33 1/2; Lowest Rs. 33 1/2; Closing Rs. 33 1/2.	

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.	
	Bombay, Oct. 28.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs.	422 per ton.
Filtered Tii Seed Oil Ready Rs.	183 per case of 84 lbs.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs.	103 per ton.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.	
	Bombay, Oct. 28.
Bengal Superfine	147
Bengal Fine	142
Bengal F.G.	137
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	137
Wardha-Hingst Fine	173
Nagpur-Savner Fine	175
Yeotmal Fine	163
Arvi Fine	164
Amraoti Fine	162
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	162
Mulkapur Fine	159
Khandesh Fine	157
Muthia F.G.	147
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	165
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	160
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	162
Burwah/Sanavd Fine	164
Ujjain/Shajapur Fine	162
Broach Fine	163
Broach F.G.	176 7/7
Cambodia	248
Mira/Singli	208
Compta Good	218
Jinja	273
Busoga	278

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.	
	LONDON, Oct. 27.
Interest day to day	Loans 4-1/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market	Loans 5 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	6-5/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.	
	LONDON, Oct. 27.
Cottonseed, Bombay, no offers.	
Carstorseed, Bombay, ton 213.	
Oct./Nov. sellers.	
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, 112.	
Nov. sellers.	

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE	
	To-day's Closing Rates.
T T Shanghai Oct. 23.	107
T T Shanghai Oct. 24.	107
T T Shanghai Oct. 25.	107
T T Shanghai Oct. 26.	107
T T Shanghai Oct. 27.	107
T T Shanghai Oct. 28.	107
T T Shanghai Oct. 29.	107
T T Shanghai Oct. 30.	107
T T Shanghai Oct. 31.	107

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Oct. 28. B. C. RATE:— T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32 LONDON:— Banking Selling T T 1/6 Oct./Dec. Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16 Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Jan./February. Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32 Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Oct./Jan. Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 Feb./March. NEW YORK:— B. C. Rate T T 344. Banks Selling T T 343. Banks Buying T T 337. PARIS:— Banks Selling D D 737 Banks Buying D D 807. JAPAN:— Banks Selling T T 169 Nominal Banks Buying 60 days 159. HONGKONG:— Banks Selling D D 84 7/8 R. 100/4. SHANGHAI:— Banks Selling D D 109-1/8. SINGAPORE:— Banks Selling D D 157 3/8. JAVA:— Banks Selling D D 70. CROISSA RATES:— New York/London 3.89 27th inst. Shanghai/London 1/7 7/16 28th inst. Japan/London 2/8 1/4 27th inst. London/Paris 98.75 27th inst. London/Belgium 28.00 27th inst. London/Switzerland 19.75 27th inst. London/Italy 76.00 27th inst. Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Easier. Gold 26th inst. £5-5-3; 27th inst. £5-5-9. SILVER:— London Ready 26th inst. 17 1/4; 27th inst. 17 3/16. London Forward 26th inst. 17-1/4; 27th inst. 17 3/16. New York Ready 26th inst. 30-1/4; 27th inst. 30 1/4. LONDON DISCOUNTS:— 3 Mos 26th inst. 5 3/4 per cent.; 27th inst. 5 3/4 per cent. 6 Mos 26th inst. 6 5/16 per cent.; 27th inst. 6 5/16 per cent. Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. MONEY:— Call 3-1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 6 per cent. 6 Mos 6 per cent. Tone:— Easy.

Dec.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32.

Jan./February.

Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32

Oct./Jany.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8

Feb./March.

NEW YORK:---

B. C. Rate T T 344.
Banks Selling T T 343.
Banks Buying T T 337.

PARIS:---

Banks Selling D D 737
Banks Buying D D 807.

JAPAN:---

Banks Selling T T 169 Nomina.
Banks Buying 60 days 159.

HONGKONG:---

Banks Selling D D 84 7/8

SHANGHAI:---

Banks Selling D D 109-1/8.

SINGAPORE

Banks Selling D D 157 3/8.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1931

Tories Sweep The Poll

CAPTURE 222 SEATS

Labour Candidates Routed

HENDERSON DEFEATED BY TORY
ADMIRAL

COMRADE "SAK" NOT ELECTED

There are several sensational surprises in the British General Election results. The Conservatives maintained the lead throughout, and secured, beyond all sanguine expectations, 222 seats out of a total of 233.

Mr. Arthur Henderson's defeat is the most surprising. Some of the prominent Labour Members who have been defeated are Messrs. Clynes, A. V. Alexander, E. Turtle, Ben Tillet, Tom Shaw, Miss Bondfield, Miss Wilkinson. Mr. Lee Smith, Mr. Petrick Lawrence Mr. Arthur Greenwood Mr. Saklatvala (Communist) was also defeated.

Sir O. Mosley and Mr. O. Baldwin are also defeated.

Among the prominent persons elected are: Sir S. Hoare Secretary of State for India, Sir H. Samuel, Messrs. J. H. Thomas, G. Lansbury, N. Chamberlain and Sir A. Chamberlain.

FOG, A DISTURBING FACTOR
IN ELECTIONS

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Polling closed in a fog which caused a loss of number of votes. Many workers returning home were delayed until after polling booths had closed and other would be voters failed to find the polling both in time of vote, while a few electors declined to leave their comfortable firesides and turn out in the fog. Despite murky large crowds awaited the results in Trafalgar Square and at other vantage points, but the numbers were not so great as in the previous elections owing to cinemas and theatres keeping open to announce the results.—Reuter.

"THIS IS SPLENDID" EX-
CLAIMS BALDWIN

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. Baldwin, while being photographed at Conservative Headquarters when the first victories were announced did not need to be requested to smile. He exclaimed, "This is splendid."

BEN TILLET BEATEN.

Mr. Ben Tillet, a veteran Labourer, has been defeated at Salford North. Mr. Lloyd George listened in to the results through two wireless sets at Churt. He refused to make any comments. Throngs in Trafalgar Square were very much disappointed at the police prohibition of the screening of results.

Results Of
Constituencies.

HORNSEY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The substantial National turnover is registered in the first result of the General Election which is announced from Hornsey. Evan Wallace, Government Whip (Conservative) polled 41,194 votes while Franklin (Labour) secured 7,535 compared with previous Conservative majority of 9,511. No change.

CHELTENHAM.

Sir Walter Plesch (Conservative) 22,524, John Ramage (Labour) 5,233 (No change).

SALFORD NORTH.

J. P. Morris (Conservative) 25,151 Ben Tillet (Labour) 13,271. Conservative gain.

SALFORD WEST.

—Lt. Commander F. W. Astbury (Conservative) 24,033. A. W. Haycock (Labour) 12,320. Conservative gain.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

—Arthur Harbord (National Liberal) 21,008 J. H. Martin (Labour) 5,735. No change.

HASTINGS.

—Lord Eustace Percy (Conservative) 22,540. T. A. Sparing (Liberal) 4,561. Miss Iso-

bel Goddard (Labour) 4,983. No change.

SALFORD SOUTH.—J. J. Stourton (Conservative) 22,140. J. Toole (Labour) 15,302. Conservative gain.

EXETER.—Arthur C. Ree (Conservative) 20,360. Lady Acland (National Liberal) 8,571. Lt. Col. J. V. Delahaye (Labour) 7,962. (No change).

ASHTON-UNDERLYNE.—Col. J. Broadbent (Conservative) 15,552. J. T. Middleton (Liberal) 2,996. J. W. Gordon (Labour) 11,074. Charles Hobhouse (New Party) 424. (No change).

BARNSELY.—R. J. Soper (National Liberal) 21,392. J. Potts (Labour) 2,362. (National Liberal gain).

GRIMSBY.—W. J. Womersley (Conservative) 33,725. G. E. Farmery (Labour) 16,124. (No change).

WAKEFIELD.—Dr. G. B. Hillman (Conservative) 15,881. G. H. Sherwood (Labour) 11,774. Conservative gain.

HYTHE.—Sir Philip Sassoon (Conservative) 20,277. Miss G. M. Colman (Labour) 3,608. Miss Hester Holland (Liberal) withdrew before election. No change.

WORCESTER.—P. C. Greens (Conservative) 16,357. Hubert Bolton (Labour) 3,874. R. R. Fairbairn (Liberal) 6,811. No change.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—H. Macmillan (Conservative) 29,199. F. P. R. Ly (Labour) 18,168. Conservative gain.

ACCINTONG.—Major H. A. Proctor (Conservative) 30,799. Tom Snowden (Labour) 18,177. Conservative gain.

FARMWORTH.—J. Stones (Conservative) 22,460. Guy Rowson (Labour) 19,553. Conservative gain.

ST. HELENS.—R. A. Spences (Conservative) 26,131. Sir James Ebert (Labour) 23,701. Conservative gain.

MERTHYR.—R. C. Wallhead (Labour) 24,023. Sellick Davies (New Party) 10,834. No change.

WALLASEY.—Lt. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon (Conservative) 40,161. J. D. Mack (Labour) 7,712. No change.

DEWSBURY.—W. Russell Rea (National Liberal) 19,463. Ben Riley 11,101. National Liberal gain.

LIVERPOOL: SCOTLAND.—Eric Erington (Conservative) 10,280. D. G. Logan (Labour) 15,521. F. Abraham (Independent) 99. L. McGree (Communist) 1,544. No change.

BURY.—Lt. Col. C. Ainsworth (Conservative) 24,975. J. Ball (Labour) 10,532. No change.

WARRINGTON.—Noel Goldie (Conservative) 24,400. C. Dukes (Labour) 19,055. No change.

MANCHESTER EXCHANGE.—E. B. Fielden (Conservative) 24,261. E. A. Gower (Labour) 8,727. No change.

ECCLLES.—John Jotter (Conservative) 28,049. D. Mort (Labour) 18,101. Conservative gain.

STOCK NEWINGTON.—Sir George Jones (Conservative) 18,035;

F. L. Kerran (Labour) 5,837. No change.

BATTERSEA NORTH.—Commander A. W. Anderson (Conservative) 18,688; W. S. Sanders (Labour) 11,985. S. Saklatvala (Communist) 3,021. Conservative gain.

PRESTON.—A. C. Moreing (Conservative) 45,843. W. M. Kirkpatrick (Conservative) 49,216. T. Snow (Labour) 25,110. E. Porter (Labour) 24,630. Two seats. Conservative gain.

LIVERPOOL.—Everton, Hornby (Conservative) 12,185. D. Ha. Caine (National Labour) 4,950. Treleavart (Labour) 7,785. Conservative gain.

BLACKBURN.—Sir Walter Smith (Conservative) 50,105. Capt. G. Ellison (Conservative) 49,953. Mrs. Mary Hamilton (Labour) 25,643. T. H. Gill (Labour) 25,030. Two seats. Conservative gain.

GLOUCESTER.—H. L. Boyce (Conservative) 19,201. C. Fox (Labour) 9,233. No change.

MANCHESTER—ARNDWICK.—Capt. A. G. Puley (Conservative) 21,630. Joseph Henderson (Labour) 15,664. Conservative gain.

IPSWICH.—Sir John Gannon (Conservative) 29,782. R. F. Jackson (Labour) 17,490. No change.

HUDDESFIELD.—William Mabbane (National Liberal) 47,056. J. Hudson (Labour) 20,034. National Liberal gain.

SHEFFIELD.—Hallam. L. W. Smith (Conservative) 26,857. H. McGhee (Labour) 7,897. No change.

LIVERPOOL-WALTON.—R. Purbrick (Conservative) 31,335; F. A. P. Rowe (Labour) 11,183. No change.

BATLEY AND MORLEY.—W. D. Willis (Conservative) 26,375; Sir Ben Turner (Labour) 16,700. Conservative gain.

NEWTON AND COLNE.—Linton Thorp (Conservative) 28,747; A. Greenwood (Labour) 21,063. Conservative gain.

HACKNEY NORTH.—Captain A. Hudson (Conservative) 20,545 F. G. Dowles (Labour) 9,022. No change.

MANCHESTER-HULME.—Sir Joseph Nall (Conservative) 25,185; A. McElwee (Labour) 8,212; Sir John Pratt (New Party) 1,555. Conservative gain.

BLACKPOOL.—Capt. C. C. Es-kine-Bolst (Conservative) 53,010; Edgar Wallace (Liberal) 19,524. No change.

LIVERPOOL-WEST DEBRY.—Sir John Allan (Conservative) 32,202; J. J. Cleary 9,079. No change.

BOOTLE.—Col. C. de W. Cruik-shank (Conservative) 22,968; J. Kinlay (Labour) 14,160. Conservative gain.

MANCHESTER-WITHINGTON.—E. L. Fleming (Conservative) 30,697; P. Guedalla (National Liberal) 21,370. Conservative gain.

BATLEY.—T. L. Bulkeley-Gines (Liberal) 8,241; G. D. Desmond (Labour) 5,930. No change.

HARTLEPOOL.—W. G. Howar-Gordon (Conservative) 30,842; A. MacGregor (Labour) 14,462. No change.

LIVERPOOL EAST TOXETH.—P. Buchanan-Hepburn (Conservative) 28,187 A. S. Doran (Liberal) 9,093. No change.

KLINGSTONE-ON-THAMES.—Sir Frederick Penny (Conservative) 35,925; J. W. Fawcett (Labour) 7,613. No change.

LIVERPOOL.—Edge Hill.—Sir Hugo Rutledge (Conservative) 19,931; J. H. Hayes (Labour) 11,722. Conservative gain.

ROSENDAL.—R. H. Cross (Conservative) 16,216. A. Law (Labour) 11,335; W. F. Dean (Liberal) 13,089. Conservative gain.

LIVERPOOL.—Fairfield.—C. E. R. Brooksbank (Conservative) 24,636; A. Dodd (Labour) 7,960. No change.

LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE.—Sir James Reynolds (Conservative) 24,038. T. M. McLean (Labour) 10,894. No change.

MIDDLESEX.—Brentford and Chiswick. Harold Hittell (Conservative) 22,767. C. E. G. Catlin (Labour) 7,572. No change.

SMETHEWICK.—Capt. A. R. Wise (Conservative) 20,945; W. E. Lawrence (Labour) 13,927. Conservative gain.

HAMMERSMITH-SOUTH.—Dr. Douglas Cooke (Conservative) 21,018 Dan Chater (Labour) 8,590. Conservative gain.

WIGAN.—G. D. Roberts (Conservative) 25,526. J. A. Parkinson (Labour) 23,543. No change.

MIDDLEBROUGH.—West. F. Kingsley Griffith (National Liberal) 26,011. H. Kagle (Labour) 13,040. No change.

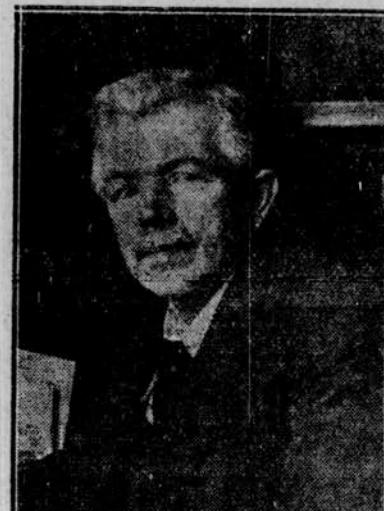
DUDLEY.—Dudley B. Joel (Conservative) 16,009; W. Hodgkies (Labour) 12,105. Conservative gain.

SHEFFIELD.—Park. Sir Arthur

SOME OF THE PROMINENT DEFEATED CANDIDATES



MISS ELLEN WILKINSON.



MR. J. R. CLYNES.



MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.



MISS MARGARET BONDFIELD.

Shirley Benn (Conservative) 26,392. G. Laithan (Labour) 15,783. Conservative gain.

MANCHESTER PLATING.—A. E. L. Chorlton (Conservative) 23,593. J. R. Clynes (Labour) 17,798. Conservative gain.

MANCHESTER, MOSS-SIDE.—Sir Gerald Hurst, K.C. (Conservative) 23,274. A. Emil Davies (Labour) 8,012. No change.

MANCHESTER.—Rusholme. Sir Boyd Meriman, K.C. (Conservative) 24,817. J. Adshad (Labour) 8,319. F. C. Thornborough (Liberal) 4,658. No change.

BIRMINGHAM. Mosley. P. J. Hannon (Conservative) 53,041. F. G. Lloyd (Labour) 13,399. No change.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Burslem. William Allen, K. C. (Conservative) 18,647. Andrew MacLaren (Labour) 16,248. A. Rowland (Independent) 491. Conservative gain.

SHEFFIELD. Hillsborough. J. G. Braithwaite (Conservative) 23,615. A. V. Alexander (Labour) 17,310. Conservative gain.

LANCASHIRE, Darwen.—Capt. Alan Graham (Conservative) 14,836. C. Rothwell (Labour) 5,184. Sir Herbert Samuel (Liberal) 1,823. No change.

GLAMORGAN.—Aberavon. E. Curran (Liberal) 16,378. W. G. Cove (Labour) 20,329. No change.

GLAMORGAN.—Ogmore. Sir Thomas Jones (Conservative) 11,653. Ted Williams (Labour) 23,064. J. K. Campbell (Communist) 3,069. No change.

MIDDLESEX.—Wood Green. G. Locker-Lampson (Conservative) 42,364; E. P. Bell (Labour) 11,880. No change.

MIDDLESEX.—Acton. Hubert Duggan (Conservative) 24,190. J. F. Shillaker (Labour) 11,924. Conservative gain.

(Duggan is son of Marchioness Curzon.)

TYNEMOUTH.—A. W. Russell (Conservative) 17,607. T. H. Knight (Labour) 8,110. Stanley Holmes (Liberal) 8,295. No change.

ST. MARYLEBON.—Sir Rennell Todd (Conservative) 18,976. Dr. E. A. Whitfield (Labour) 6,147. No change.

BRISTOL.—East. J. M. Spreull (Conservative) 19,000; Sir R. Stafford Cripps, K.C. (Labour) 19,435. No change.

BERMONDSEY.—Rotherhithe. Mrs. Norah Runge (Conservative) 11,663. Ben Smith (Labour) 11,538. Conservative gain.

SHEFFIELD.—Central. W. W. Bolton (Conservative) 21,599; P. J. Hoffmann (Labour) 13,212. Conservative gain.

DARLINGTON. C. B. Pratt (Conservative) 24,416. A. Stephens (Labour) 15,798. Conservative gain.

WALLSEND. Miss Irene Ward (Conservative) 25,999. Margaret Bondfield (Labour) 18,393. Conservative gain.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Stoke. Mrs. Ida Copeland (Conservative) 19,818. Ellis Smith (Labour) 13,264. Sir Oswald Mosley (New Party) 10,558.

An interesting feature of the contest here was that Poet Oswald Sitwell was among Mosley's chief supporters.

HALIFAX.—Gilbert Gledhill (Conservative) 36,731. A. W. Longbottom (Labour) 18,601. Frank Sykes (Liberal) 2,578. Conservative gain.

BIRMINGHAM.—Sparkbrook. L. S. Amery (Conservative) 23,517. G.

Archibald (Labour) 8,538. No change.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—West. Sir Robert Bird (Conservative) 26,181. W. J. Brown (Independent) 17,090. Conservative gain.

BIRMINGHAM.—Edgbaston. Neville Chamberlain (Conservative) 33,085. W. W. Haylock (Labour) 5,157. No change.

SHOREDITCH.—Charles H. Summersby (National Liberal) 19,598. Ernest Thirte (Labour) 14,988. Liberal gain.

CAMBERWELL.—North. A. L. Bateman (Conservative) 10,634. G. Ammon (Labour) 9,969. Conservative gain.

SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA.—Countess of Iveagh (Conservative) 46,564. A. E. Beohervalse (Labour) 7,741. No change.

BETHNAL GREEN.—North east. Major H. L. Nathan (National Liberal) 13,135. W. Barratt (Labour) 10,388. No change.

WALSLEY.—J. A. Leckie (Liberal) 30,507. J. J. MoShan (Labour) 23,952. Liberal gain.

PLYMOUTH-SUTTON.—Viscountess Astor (Conservative) 24,277. G. Ward (Labour) 14,073. No change.

CAMBERWELL.—Chelsea. Sir Samuel Hoare (Conservative) 23,015. M. G. Foan (Labour) 4,723. No change.

WEST RIDING.—Doncaster.—A. H. E. Molson (Conservative) 27,205. W. P. Lag (Labour) 22,363. Conservative gain.

SWANSEA.—West. Lewis Jones (National Liberal) 20,603. H. W. Samel (Labour) 14,587. National Liberal gain.

MONMOUTH PONTYPPOOL.—Thomas Keels (Liberal) 14,709. Tom Griffiths (Labour) 18,881. No change.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—New Port. Reginald Clarry (Conservative) 27,229. James Walker (Labour) 19,238. Conservative gain.

ROCHESTER.—Chatham. Sir Park Goff (Conservative) 19,991. Oliver Baldwin (Labour) 10,837. Martin Woodroffe (New Party) 11,415. Conservative gain.

Oliver Baldwin is the son of ex-Premier. Woodroffe being under 21 years of age some authorities raised doubts as to his legal eligibility for election.—Reuter.

MIDDLESEX-TWICKENHAM.—Sir John Ferguson (Conservative) 39,916. P. P. Hoiman (Labour) 13,763. No change.

ROTHAM.—George Herbert (Conservative) 23,596. F. W. Lindley (Labour) 22,834. Conservative gain.

YORK. L. R. Lumley (Conservative) 30,216. F. G. Burgess (Labour) 16,110. Conservative gain.

SWANSEA-EAST.—R. D. Chalker (Liberal) 13,177. David Williams (Labour) 17,126. No change.

STOKE-ON-TRENT-HANLEY.—E. K. Hales (Conservative) 18,262. A. Hollis (Labour) 15,245. J. W. Peach (Independent) 946. Conservative gain.

Hales is breezy candidate who predicted that he would be Prime Minister or Chancellor of Exchequer. He is described as human magnet and English Mussolini. He returned from India in summer.

LEICESTER.—South. Capt. C. Waterhouse (Conservative) 32,767. J. Dugdale (Labour) 8,992. No change.

LEICESTER.—East. A. M. Lyons (Conservative) 26,365. E. F. Wise (Labour) 13,811. (Conservative gain.)

BIRKENHEAD WEST. John S. Allen (Conservative) 22,336. W. H. Egan (Labour) 12,671. Conservative gain.

KENSINGTON North. J. A. L. Duncan (Conservative) 27,860. F.

R. West (Labour) 15,943. Conservative gain.

BIRMINGHAM.—Handsworth. Commander O. Locker-Lampson (Conservative) 30,989. L. A. Farr (Labour) 8,548. No change.

CROYDON.—South. Sir William Mitchell-Thomson (Conservative) 40,672. T. Crawford (Labour) 9,950. No change.

BIRMINGHAM.—Deritend. J. S. Crooke (Conservative) 21,784. F. Longden (Labour) 11,163. Conservative gain.

WALTHAMSTOW.—West. C. H. Grundy (Conservative) 18,137. V. L. McEster (Labour) 14,144. S. W. Robinson (Liberal) 4,053. No change.

OLDHAM.—A. Crossley (Conservative) 50,693. Hamilton Kerr (Conservative) 50,995. Rev. Gordon Lang (Labour) 23,829. J. Wilson (Labour) 2,361. Conservative gain.

DERBY (Two seats). W. Allan Reid (Conservative) 47,279. J. H. Thomas (National Labour) 49,257. V. R. Rayne (Labour) 21,841. W. Tallo (Labour) 20,241. One Conservative gain and one National Labour gain.

WEST BROMWICH.—A. Ramsay (Conservative) 17,729. F. O. Roberts (Labour) 17,704. W. Ramsay (Labour) 3,851. Conservative gain.

LIVERPOOL-WEST TOXTETH.—T. C. Wilson (Conservative) 20,615. J. Gibbins (Labour) 14,978. Conservative gain.

LIVERPOOL-WAVERTREE.—A. R. Nal-Cain (Conservative) 33,476. G. G. Clark (Labour) 9,543. No change.

LINCOLN.—W. S. Liddall (Conservative) 20,688. R. A. Taylor (Labour) 14,455. Conservative gain.

MANCHESTER-GORTON.—E. A. G. Shackleton Bailey (Conservative) 21,228. J. Compton (Labour) 16,316. C. Flanagan (Communist) 1,000. Conservative gain.

HACKNEY-CENTRAL.—J. C. Lockwood (Conservative) 16,993. L. B. Franklin (National Liberal) 5,316. F. C. Watkins (Labour) 2,295. Conservative gain.

SOUTHPORT.—R. S. Hudson (Conservative) 30,307. R. M. Hughes (Liberal) 13,993. No change.

BIRMINGHAM-LADYWOOD.—Geoffrey Lloyd (Conservative) 23,057. W. Whately (Labour) 9,057. Conservative gain.

MIDDLEBROUGH-EAST.—E. J. Young (Liberal) 18,409. Miss Elin Wilkinson (Labour) 12,080. Liberal gain.

CAMPBELL.—North-west. J. D. Cassels, K.C. (Conservative) 17,581. Hector Hughes, K.C. (Labour) 9,693. Conservative gain. Battle between two King's Counsels in which number of stage and film stars assisted Cassels.

GREENWICH.—Sir George Hume (Conservative) 29,268. E. T. Palmer (Labour) 13,722. Mrs. K. Duncan (Communist) 2,024. Conservative gain.

BIRMINGHAM.—Yardley. E. W. Salt (Conservative) 32,061. A. G. Gossling (Labour) 16,640. Capt. E. J. Bartlett (New Party) 479. Conservative gain.

SOUTHWARK.—South-east. Col. George Powell (Conservative) 11,063. T. E. Naylor (Labour) 9,678. Conservative gain.

BERMONDSEY.—West. Norman Sower (Conservative) 9,948. Dr. A. Salter (Labour) 10,039. W. Hannington (Communist) 873. No change.

ROCHESTER.—Gillingham. Sir Robert Gower (Conservative) 22,277. Mrs. C. M. Wadham (Labour) 9,103. No change.

FADDINGTON.—North. E. Brac-

ken (Conservative) 23,901. Dr. Es-ther Rickards (Labour) 9,667. No change. (Bracken has been one of most persistent hecklers of Wedgwood Benn in the Commons and recently of Gandhi when latter addressed three-party public meeting.)